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# Agnew Asks House to Probe His Case, Balks at Grand Jury Move Tomorrow

## He and U.S. Differ on Constitution's Protection

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew asked the House of Representatives today to undertake a full inquiry into accusations allegedly directed against him during a federal grand jury's investigation of kickbacks in Maryland.

The Vice-President made his request in a letter to the House as the Justice Department announced that it would begin giving the grand jury its evidence against Mr. Agnew on Thursday.

The Vice-President's letter did not ask that impeachment proceedings as such be instituted by the House.

Presumably, Mr. Agnew was confident that such a House probe would clear him and not lead to an impeachment vote.

"I have nothing to hide. I am confident I shall be vindicated by the House," he said in his letter.

Shortly after Mr. Agnew made his appeal to the House, President Nixon issued a statement saying that the Vice-President personally denied to him that he was guilty of any wrongdoing.



Spiro T. Agnew

Mr. Nixon asked the American people "to accord the Vice-President the basic, decent consideration of presumption of innocence that are both his right and his due."

Mr. Agnew promised to cooperate fully if Congress took over the investigation into allegations that he accepted illegal payments from contractors in his home state of Maryland.

Mr. Agnew said that he was making the request in the dual interest of preserving the constitutional status of his office and for personal vindication against what he said were accusations that he had committed impeachable offenses.

Mr. Agnew said that he had been advised by counsel that the Constitution bars criminal proceedings against a president or vice-president while they are in office, and that therefore he could not look to such proceedings as an opportunity to clear himself.

His letter said that because of widespread leaks to newspapers about his case, he doubted that the investigation by the federal grand jury would be fair.

"Unfortunately, the source of these leaks in many instances can only have been the prosecutors themselves," he wrote.

Mr. Agnew said that the charges against him were "of the most serious nature" and were sufficient "to assign my name to perpetual infamy."



Elliot Richardson

than an hour with the speaker and other key House members, including the chairman and senior Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee.

There was no immediate response in the House, where 50 members were present, after the reading of the letter by a clerk. The House, having completed its regular business, prepared to adjourn for the day.

Emerging after his meeting with Rep. Albert, Mr. Agnew told newsmen: "The letter speaks for itself. I have no further comment at this time. I may have further comment in a few days."

Two House members said later that no decision on Mr. Agnew's request had been reached by the House leaders, but that two forums were possible, either the Judiciary Committee or a special committee.

Observers saw in Mr. Agnew's decision to put his case before the House a split with President Nixon, who is believed to have concurred in the Justice Department's determination to place the issue before the grand jury.

They regarded Mr. Agnew's decision as a gamble. Some Capitol Hill insiders believed that it was unlikely that the House would want to become involved in the matter, particularly when the Watergate issue has grown so complex, involving both Congress and the courts.

The announcement that the grand jury in Baltimore would get the Agnew case this Thursday was made by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### And Aid Developing Nations

## Cut Arms Outlay 10%, Gromyko Urges Big 5

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 25 (WP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko proposed today that the great powers reduce their military budgets by 10 percent and use part of the savings to help developing countries.

In a generally upbeat speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Gromyko also sounded one ominous note. He warned the West against attempts at "blackmail" with regard to Soviet internal affairs, particularly emigration policy. This clearly referred to proposals to deny the Russians most-favored-nation trading status until they liberalize emigration rules or otherwise to link détente with an end to repression of Soviet dissent.

Mr. Gromyko proposed that his new wrinkle in disarmament be inscribed on the Assembly's agenda. It would apply specifically to five permanent members of the Security Council, but Mr. Gromyko invited other states with "big economic and military potentials" to reduce their budgets, too.

He emphasized that the proposal would work only if all the permanent members agreed. China was thought likely to object more strenuously than the United States, Britain and France.

After calling for a 10 percent reduction in defense spending, Mr. Gromyko proposed that 10 percent of that be used for development assistance. The current official defense budget of the Soviet Union is about \$2 billion, so Moscow is presumably ready to spend \$240 million on development aid.

The authoritative International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, however, suggests that the real amount of Soviet defense spending in 1972 was about \$77 billion, allowing for hidden research and development costs and the artificial pricing of Soviet military procurement.

The institute estimated China's defense spending at \$3 billion, the United States at \$10 billion, and the Soviet Union at \$20 billion.

The United States has an official defense budget of \$83.4 billion. The figure for France is \$62 billion, for Britain \$6.9 billion.

How to Estimate? U.S. officials said the main problem in determining the American reaction to Mr. Gromyko's proposal would be the traditional one—how do you estimate the Soviet defense budget?

Mr. Gromyko proposed that a new international committee be set up to administer the money freed for aid, with representatives of developing countries, the permanent Security Council members, and the other countries that reduce their military budgets participating in the committee.

That may also create problems since there is already a plethora of bilateral and multilateral aid agencies.

Mr. Gromyko suggested that the aid priority go to countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America that have experienced drought, flood and natural disaster.

He put his remarks about Western blackmail in the context of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. The West has taken the position there that the Soviet desire for goods and technology must be matched by a free flow of ideas (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Andrei Gromyko

### U.S. Warns IMF of Limits to Aid

By Hobart Rowen

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 25 (WP).—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz laid down a tough American policy on aid for developing countries today, in effect warning that U.S. resources after "long years of an unending war" are not inexhaustible.

In his address to the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Mr. Shultz not only flatly opposed linking development aid with creation of Special Drawing Rights—which is favored by virtually every other nation—but warned that "confiscatory steps" toward private capital would discourage official aid, bilateral or multilateral.

On the matter of replenishment of funds for the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, Mr. Shultz went out of his way, in the presence of a score of attending U.S. congressmen, to say he could not guarantee that Congress would come up with the money for the U.S. share.

He said that the Nixon Administration would "strongly recommend" to Congress a 35 percent share of a \$9.5 billion replenishment for IDA beginning next July.

The Associated Press reported that the world's 25 richest nations, in the World Bank, reached agreement in Nairobi today on supplying \$4.5 billion through the IDA for easy-term loans to the poorest of the developing countries during the three years starting next July 1.

The question of the SDR link will be a delicate issue for the rest of this week, as governors of the smaller nations address the annual sessions to demand a greater share in the "paper gold" that the developed world has created, largely for itself.

Mr. Shultz said he knew he was taking an unpopular view, but that the United States believes passing out more SDRs to

the developing countries is not the right course for development aid. Nor will it enhance faith in the SDRs, he said.

But French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced France's support for the link, acknowledging that it alone "will not be the means of settling the problem of development."

He called for the industrial countries to boost their total aid to developing countries to 1 percent of GNP. To show that France's "actions do not fall behind its intentions," he said that his country would increase its IDA replenishment share by 68 percent.

On aid policy, Mr. Shultz said that the United States had reached "certain conclusions and raised certain questions that I want to convey to you today."

"Our Convictions" "The strongest of our convictions," he said, is that aid actually works only where there exists "the will and the competence to utilize it effectively."

Second, "there is a growing need to place more emphasis on what might be called 'people-oriented' projects rather than large-scale civil engineering," he said.

And third, he said, "a genuine commitment on the part of recipient countries to the idea of development in their own policies is a key ingredient."

It was in connection with this latter point that Mr. Shultz raised what he said was the "sensitive" issue of the treatment of private capital.

He said that any sovereign nation could regulate the terms and conditions under which private investment is admitted, or reject it entirely. But "when such capital is rejected, we find it difficult to understand that official donors should be asked to fill the gap."

### Ending Record Mission

## Astronauts of Skylab-2 Splash Down in Pacific

ABOARD USS NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25 (AP).—The men of Skylab-2 returned to earth today from history's longest space mission, a 59 1/2-day scientific odyssey. They splashed down safely in the Pacific Ocean after a voyage of more than 24 million miles.

The astronauts, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, guided their partially crippled Apollo command ship to a Pacific landing 235 miles southwest of San Diego, Calif.

The splashdown came 3 1/2 hours after the astronauts boarded their Apollo command ship and left the Skylab space station that had been their home since July 28.

The Apollo splashed down within five miles of the New Orleans, the prime recovery ship. The capsule was upside down in the choppy seas for about 10 minutes before righting itself.

Rugged waves and long swells tossed and twisted the spacecraft as it sat in the water waiting for the New Orleans to steam along and winch it to its flight deck.

Apollo swung around as it was hoisted up. Waves splashed its outer skin, scorched from the fiery re-entry.

Minutes after the spacecraft was lowered gently onto the deck, engineers began testing the jet thrusters to make sure they were not leaking and presenting a fire hazard. The Skylab crew had had problems with leaking jets at the start of their mission.

But the attention aboard the aircraft carrier focused on the physical condition of the three astronauts.

Maj. Lousma emerged from the capsule, with a doctor's arm loosely about him. He stood up, saluted, and walked a few steps. He then sat down in a chair nearby.

Dr. Garriott climbed out next, looking very thin. He was smiling but needed help.

Capt. Bean was the last to get out. He waved and walked across the deck in very short steps to a waiting chair.

All three were unsteady on their feet after two months in weightlessness and were helped across the deck as they took their first paces.

Awaiting the astronauts on the New Orleans was a mobile medical laboratory where they were to undergo a seven-hour medical examination.

The splashdown was a forceful one. It was described as "a good solid smack, but not too bad," by one of the crew, according to mission control. Another astronaut said re-entry was a "real fireball."

One of the first comments of the crew after splashdown, according to the ground control, was, "How come this book is so heavy?" It was their reaction to the first taste of gravity.

The astronauts wore special (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



George P. Shultz

### Kissinger Warns Gromyko on Jews

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has told high Soviet officials that the prospect for a new Soviet-U.S. trade relationship remains in doubt because of Moscow's treatment of Jews.

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Kissinger told Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko last night that congressional opposition to granting the Jews "most-favored-nation trade status has not relaxed, because of concern over the plight of the Jews."

Mr. Kissinger gave a 2 1/2-hour dinner for Mr. Gromyko and Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to Washington, last night.

American officials said Soviet harassment of intellectuals also was discussed.

The secretary was said to have stated that the harassment of intellectuals was increasing doubts of Congress and the American public about granting trade concessions to the Russians.

In Washington, a bipartisan group of congressmen announced today a campaign to block trade concessions to the Soviet Union until it allows free emigration of Jews and other citizens.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., said a 22-member House group would make daily House speeches about denial of exit visas to individual Jews and other Russians in hope of winning support for a legislative amendment to deny most-favored-nation trade status to Russia.

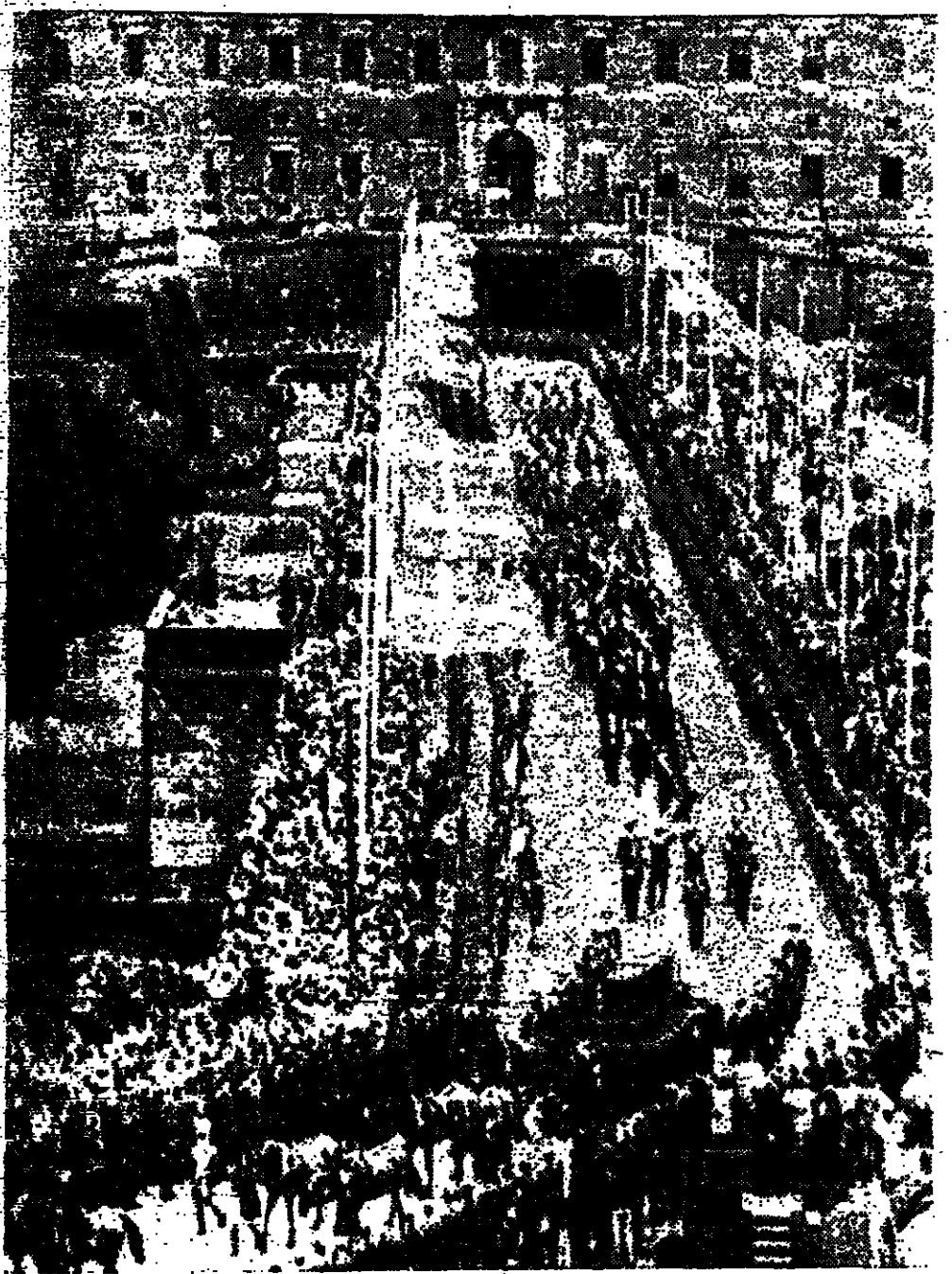
Several of his bodyguards following in another car were also hit and were rushed to a hospital, the eyewitnesses added.

General Strike Begins This evening a nationwide general strike began in Argentina as workers throughout the country walked out in protest over the assassination of Mr. Rucci.

Mr. Rucci, who had been CGT secretary-general since 1970, was due to broadcast a message to night to workers throughout the country to thank them for their support in the election victory which gave Mr. Peron a third term as president of Argentina.

The CGT, which became a virtual state within a state during Mr. Peron's previous rule, from 1946 to 1955, currently groups about 35 percent of Argentina's 10-million-strong labor force.

When Mr. Peron was ousted halfway through his second term



WITH THE CANNONS atop the ramparts of the old city booming a final salute and the bells of all of Stockholm's churches tolling a farewell, the cortege made up of kings, queens, princes and presidents bearing the body of King Gustaf VI Adolf moves between living walls of hundreds of thousands of Swedish citizens to the Haga Palace, outside the city, where the king was buried yesterday. — Story Page 4.

### After Guerrilla Unit Is Banned

## Marxists Slay Peron's Labor Chief

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—The leader of Argentina's powerful General Labor Confederation (CGT) was assassinated today in what appeared to be a first major challenge to Juan D. Peron's promise to crack down on Marxist guerrillas.

The Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) claimed responsibility for the slaying of CGT secretary-general Jose Bussi, which came less than 24 hours after the Peronist government outlawed the ERP.

A government decree had outlawed the guerrillas yesterday, almost immediately after Mr. Peron's landslide victory in Sunday's presidential elections.

Mr. Bussi, 47, was killed by machine-gun fire from the roof of a two-story building as he emerged from the garage of his sister's house in a western district of the city, eyewitnesses said. His chauffeur was also killed.

Several of his bodyguards following in another car were also hit and were rushed to a hospital, the eyewitnesses added.

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in office. In 1955, the CGT represented six million workers through its affiliated unions.

It lost much of its strength during Mr. Peron's 18 years in exile. It was frequently run by administrators appointed by anti-Peronist governments until Mr. Rucci was elected secretary-general three years ago.

Under Mr. Rucci the CGT again took on strong Peronist leanings, although he adopted a soft line towards the military, who ruled Argentina for almost seven years until last May.

With the Peronists back in power, Mr. Rucci was one of the

### Chile's Christian Democrats Avoid Close Ties With Junta

By Lewis H. Duguid

SANTIAGO, Sept. 25 (WP).—Chile's Christian Democratic party, the largest group in opposition to the ousted leftist government of President Salvador Allende, is already putting distance between itself and the ruling military junta, even though the party endorsed last week's coup.

During the final months of the Allende government, the Christian Democrats, who took a mild socialist line when they were in power under President Eduardo Frei, began to identify themselves with the rightist opposition.

The Christian Democrats welcomed the coup, but backed off from their initial support of the junta after the generals started dissolving political parties and talking about rewriting the constitution. If the junta desires a speedy return to democratic government, it will have to deal with the Christian Democrats,

who straddle the country's moderate center, representing 25 to 30 percent of the electorate.

The Christian Democrats may also need the junta, however, and there are factions at the right-wing end of the party's broad spectrum that wish to work with the military to avoid having the key administrative posts filled by the conservative National party.

The Christian Democratic leadership has already decided that its members should not accept political jobs under the junta, but that they may accept posts as "technicians."

Meanwhile, the military junta today announced the deaths of 40 more people, bringing to 284 the number announced killed since the Sept. 11 takeover. A spokesman for the junta did not say how many of the 40 were troops and how many civilians. Last Saturday's toll of 244 included 31 soldiers and police.

most powerful men in Argentina after Mr. Peron and played a major role in the leader's return from exile.

He frequently came under attack from radical unionists and left-wing factions within the Peronist-led Justicialist Liberation Front who dubbed him a "collaborationist" with the military and a "bureaucrat." They accuse him of opposing their campaign for a socialist system of government.

But Mr. Rucci had Mr. Peron's confidence and frequently visited him at his home in a northern suburb of Buenos Aires.



## Facing Deadline and Obstacles

U.S. and Russia Resume Talks  
In Geneva on A-Arms Limits

By Alvin Shuster

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union resumed their nuclear arms limitation talks today, with negotiators working against a new deadline for a new comprehensive agreement as well as some new obstacles.

The negotiations, renewed for more than three months, reopened in the modern Soviet diplomatic mission here shortly after the arrival of the American team, led by U. Alexis Johnson, who was greeted at the door by Vladimir S. Semenov, the chief Soviet delegate. They exchanged small talk after Mr. Johnson noted that the beautiful weather represented a "very good omen for our talks."

"I think there are many good omens even more important than the weather," replied the Soviet official.

"We can use all the help we can get," replied Mr. Johnson.

Since they last met, the negotiators have found that their complex job has become more urgent and more complicated because of at least two developments.

## Nixon-Brezhnev Goal

For one thing, they have now been told by their leaders to try to accelerate the talks and conclude an agreement by the end of next year. That was the message on June 21 from President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, both of whom agreed in their Washington meeting to set the end of 1974 as the goal for a permanent agreement to put limits on all strategic weapons and curb the extravagant arms race.

Moreover, the negotiators met for the first time against the

background of the announcement last month that the Soviet Union had successfully flight-tested missiles with sophisticated multiple warheads. The control of such warheads, which can be directed to separate targets, is a major objective in this round of the negotiations. But American officials say that the prospects of achieving that control now appear to have eroded because of the problem of monitoring a warhead pack.

Accordingly, the negotiators are likely to find themselves bogged down over that old nemesis of past disarmament talks—the question of verification. Earlier accords, signed in May, 1972, excluded multiple warheads and left both sides to monitor the limited packs through their spy satellites and other means.

## Verification Difficult

Multiple warheads, however, are virtually impossible to check from above. Clusters of sky launchers under a single cap, the complex looks like a single warhead from the sky. Some experts insist that they can only be truly verified by close on-ground inspection methods so long resisted by the Soviet Union.

The main goal of the resumed talks is to convert last year's five-year agreement limiting offensive weapons into a permanent accord. The interim pact, freezing the number of submarine and fixed, land-based missile launchers, emerged after 30 months of hard bargaining and limited the strategic arsenals of the superpowers for the first time.

The task in this round of talks is clearly more difficult because the negotiators will focus on the "quality" of weapons as well as numbers.

Kissinger Meets 15 Arabs,  
Pledges Help on Settlement

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 25 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today told Arab diplomats that the United States would be ready to assist in finding a Middle East settlement, but that none of the parties should expect that it can bring forth "miracles."

"What is needed," he told the Arabs, "is to find ways to turn what is presently unacceptable to you into a situation with which you can live." Mr. Kissinger's remarks were relayed to reporters by a spokesman.

Mr. Kissinger spoke at a luncheon he gave at the U.N. mission for Arab ministers attending the UN Representatives of 13 of the 15 Arab nations and two envoys from the Arab League accepted the invitation. Only three foreign ministers, from Bahrain, Lebanon and the Yemen Arab Republic, attended in person, while the other countries sent their permanent representatives to the UN.

"Emphasis must be put on the most practical means of finding accommodations in the area," Mr. Kissinger reportedly said. "We want to promote progress toward peace. We will show understanding and we hope you for your part, will do the same." He pledged an "open attitude" on the issue.

Although the spokesman emphatically denied a report from London that Mr. Kissinger had already worked out a detailed settlement plan, there was no doubt that the new secretary of state would be giving priority attention to the Middle East question. The very fact that he saw the Arabs as one of his first official acts underscored the importance he will attach to it.

But there was little likelihood that Mr. Kissinger would be drawing up blueprints for a settlement, particularly with the lesson of his predecessor still fresh. When he was Secretary of State, James P. Rogers developed a plan that was taken as an outline for a settlement. The proposal, called the Rogers plan, collided with Israeli intransigence and never got off the ground. The Israelis insist that a settlement can come only out of discussions among the parties.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized the traditional good relations between the United States and the Arab nations and sought to convey an understanding of their concerns. He called the present situation of strife in the Middle East "unacceptable."

Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League and formerly the Egyptian foreign minister, replied to Mr. Kissinger for the group. He repeated the Arab demand that Israel must withdraw from all territories occupied during the 1967 war if there is to be peace. In a conciliatory vein, he said that the Arabs sought a peaceful solution but that he was concerned that unless this is achieved the

area could once again be inflamed in fighting.

Mr. Riad said after the luncheon that the Arabs were not expecting any "miracles" but there was no doubt Mr. Kissinger "wants to try." He said: "The U.S. wants to do its best to achieve a peaceful solution based on justice. . . . We hope something can be done in the future." This was the first time, he said, that a U.S. secretary of state had met the Arabs in this manner. "It's a good step," he said.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Kissinger met Danish Foreign Minister J.B. Andersen to discuss the Common Market's response to Mr. Kissinger's call for a new Atlantic Charter. The two agreed to a meeting later this week or next of the political officials of the nine members of the Common Market and an American official to work further on a declaration.

Sakharov Is Accused by Reds  
Of Supporting Chilean Junta

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (UPI).—Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, today gave prominent display to a new attack on atomic physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

The attack appeared on Pravda's foreign news page under the headline, "Unworthy Position." It consisted of reports from Paris and Rome quoting Communist newspapers in those cities, which criticized Mr. Sakharov for a message he sent to the junta in Chile.

## Appeal for Neruda

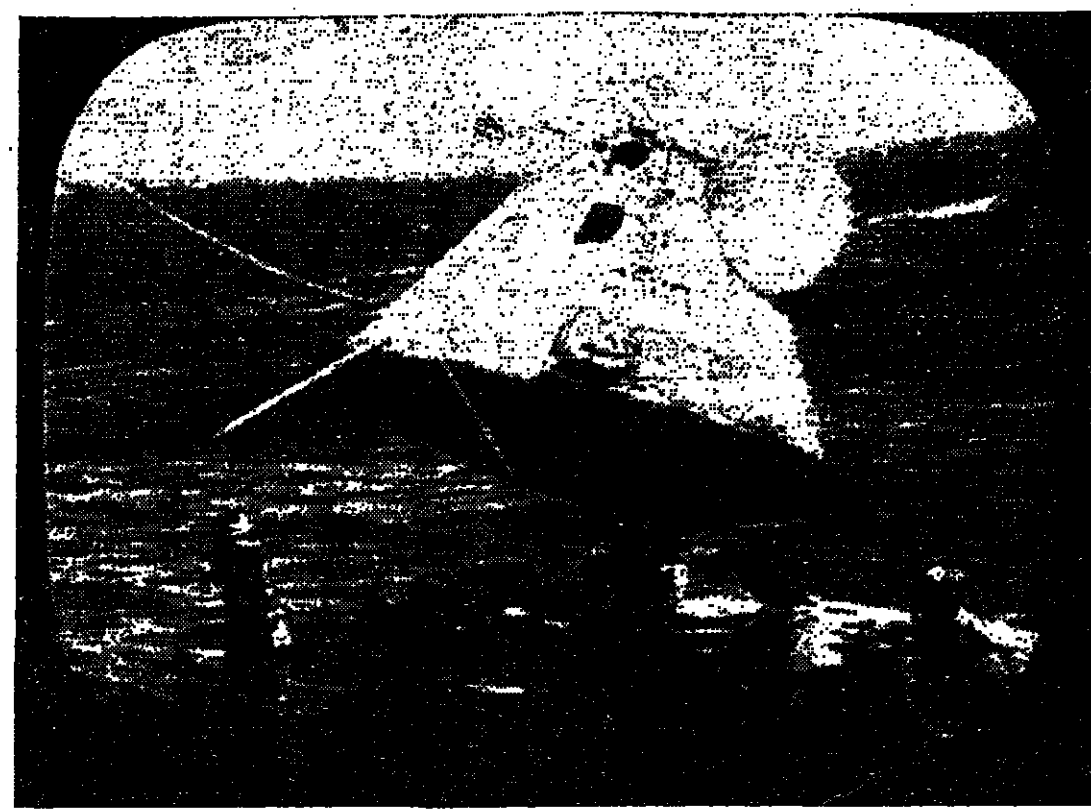
Last week Mr. Sakharov signed a message to the junta with two dissenters, urging the Chilean generals to protect the life of Pablo Neruda, the poet, who died this week, reportedly of cancer. Mr. Neruda, a Marxist, won the Nobel Prize for literature.

Only after Mr. Sakharov's death and the message which Mr. Sakharov signed (thought to have been drafted by Vladimir Maximov, a writer) were apparently an unrelated coincidence. It was previously known that Mr. Neruda was ill.

The message said that "the death of this great person would darken the epoch of renaissance and consolidation that you have proclaimed."

L'Humanité and L'Unité, the Communist newspapers in France and Italy, chose to interpret this sentence as meaning that Mr. Sakharov and his colleagues themselves thought the coup would bring an epoch of renaissance and consolidation in Chile.

Contacted by a Western reporter Tuesday, Mr. Sakharov said he did not want to characterize the junta in Chile in any



RETURN—Frogmen move about Skylab-2 capsule during pickup operations in Pacific.

## Skylab Astronauts Land in Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure suits to keep blood from pooling in their legs after the sudden exposure to the pull of gravity. The pilots also took each other's blood pressure to begin the extensive medical tests planned for the next few days.

"Let's just relax and try to keep our heads on," Capt. Bean told his crewmates as they waited for the New Orleans to lift the spacecraft aboard the ship.

Capt. Bean is a veteran of the Apollo-12 moon flight but this was the first space flight for Dr. Garriott and Maj. Louma.

The astronauts were forced to fly the Apollo command ship by using tricky, makeshift procedures never tried before. Two of four steering rockets on the spacecraft were disabled and the astronauts used new techniques for guiding the craft.

Capt. Bean said the Apollo spacecraft worked well with only two steering rockets.

"It flies real smooth," he said, "better than I expected."

In the orbit just before splashdown, the astronauts passed over a Pacific Ocean storm, hurricane Irah, and Maj. Louma said he could see the circular cloud pattern.

"It has a very definite build-up in what appears to be the center," he said. "It looks like a mountain."

The astronauts landed well north of the storm, but it was affecting the weather in the splashdown area. Waves were six to eight feet and the wind was a brisk 25 miles per hour.

Space physicians said the men of Skylab-3 have fully adapted to living in the weightlessness of space and may need weeks to readapt to the gravity of earth. Doctors said the astronauts reached a plateau of space adaptation never before achieved.

The army and police had been keeping a tight watch on the Irish Republic's border with Northern Ireland to try to prevent IRA leaders slipping across for the funeral. Mr. O'Connell was expected to head back to the Republic.

The Provisional IRA has

Muscles, including the heart, which do not have to labor against the tug of gravity, decondition in weightlessness, melting away from the lack of work.

Dr. Royce Hawkins, chief of the astronauts' doctors said deconditioning among the Skylab-3 astronauts continued until about the 30th day of their mission. At that point, he said, they reached a plateau and were apparently adapted to weightlessness.

The adaptation, he said, included an increase of 10 to 15 beats per minute in their heart rate, a loss of about 6 to 8 percent of their muscle mass and a loss of seven to eight pounds in weight.

An IRA Chief Defies British  
In Attending Belfast Funeral

BELFAST, Sept. 25 (AP).—One of Northern Ireland's most-wanted guerrilla leaders defied a British security operation today to attend the funeral of an Irish Republican Army official.

David O'Connell, regarded as the IRA Provisionals' chief of staff, appeared at Corpus Christi Church in Belfast's Ballymurphy Estate for a funeral mass for James Bryson, a 36-year-old IRA staff captain.

The British Army refused to comment on Mr. O'Connell's presence, but one bystander said: "It would have taken a whole battalion of troops to arrest him at the church."

Mr. O'Connell slipped away from the church before a column of about 2,000 men, many wearing IRA uniforms, left to march to Milltown cemetery. This IRA show of strength, the biggest in months, passed without incident.

The army and police had been keeping a tight watch on the Irish Republic's border with Northern Ireland to try to prevent IRA leaders slipping across for the funeral. Mr. O'Connell was expected to head back to the Republic.

The Provisional IRA has

Gromyko Asks  
Cut in Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

and people across Communist borders.

Mr. Gromyko warned that no country could impose ideology or economic practices on another.

Neasy Blackmail

He rejected "neasy propaganda" and blackmail by "come in the West" and criticized attempts "to instruct others" on the details of what their emigration policies should be.

He criticized people who "heap praise on those who represent no one and who are willing or thoughtlessly to more than blind instruments operated by the forces opposed to international détente." That was Mr. Gromyko's description of Soviet Jews seeking to go to Israel.

Mr. Gromyko specifically denied the contention that the Russians are more interested in scientific and technological cooperation than the West—the rationale behind the Western position at Geneva.

The Soviet mission deleted from the English translation of Mr. Gromyko's text a sentence criticizing Americans who doubt that Soviet-American relations "will be a permanent positive factor of international peace." It continued, "There are some in this country who have evidently not yet fully grasped this obvious truth, though it certainly should be grasped, and the sooner the better."

French Defense Chief

In Washington Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger welcomed French Defense Minister Robert Galley to the Pentagon today with a 19-gun salute, a parade and a rendition of "Halls Across the Sea" by the U.S. Navy Band.

Mr. Galley then joined Mr. Schlesinger for breakfast and a two-hour discussion on joint military concerns.

Capt. Bean, Dr. Garriott and Maj. Louma gathered far more scientific information than expected had predicted for their marathon mission.

They spent 305 hours observing the sun, 165 more than planned, and collected more than 77,500 solar pictures. They conducted 39 earth resources photo passes, 13 more than planned, and gathered more than 12,000 photos and more than 18 miles of computer tape from special photosensors.

The next U.S. space flight will be the Skylab-3 mission, set to start Nov. 11. The 56-day mission will end the \$2.6-billion Skylab program.

An IRA Chief Defies British  
In Attending Belfast Funeral

spearheaded the guerrilla campaign to force the British Army out of Ireland and reunite the nation.

Mr. Bryson died after a gun battle three weeks ago. The British Army said that they had shot him and another IRA man. But other reports said the shooting arose out of a dispute with the IRA's Official wing.

The Provisionals and the Officials have feuded for several years over differences in policy and tactics.

A former member of the Officials was found dead yesterday near Newry in County Down. He had been shot in the head.

The man, James Larkin, 34, had previously been shot in the legs six months ago and ordered to leave the area in what was thought to be part of an internal IRA quarrel.

In Dublin, two members of Sinn Féin, the Official IRA's political branch, were arrested on unspecified charges. They were Michael O'Riann, manager of the nationalist newspaper, the United Irishman, and Gerry Parker, a Dublin member of the organization.

Mr. Bryson died Saturday in a Belfast hospital of bullet wounds in the head.

He had twice escaped from British prisons and was at the head of the British Army's wanted list. British Army spokesmen described him as one of the IRA's top marksmen and said they believed he had shot three soldiers to death.

In other developments, army bomb experts early today defused a 110-pound charge dumped in an auto showroom in Killybeggs and a 20-pound bomb planted by two armed men in a liquor store in Belfast.

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## Agnew Asks House to Probe Him

(Continued from Page 1)

said the action came after private negotiations with Mr. Agnew and his lawyers broke down.

Mr. Richardson issued his announcement several hours after President Nixon and Mr. Agnew held a lengthy meeting, which followed a 90-minute briefing of the President by Mr. Richardson and Assistant Attorney General Henry B. Petersen.

Mr. Agnew repeatedly has denied any wrongdoing, and minutes before Mr. Richardson issued his statement, the Justice Department, the Vice-President's office denied a fresh report that he had offered to resign in return for an arrangement under which he would plead guilty to one charge in connection with allegations of bribery, extortion, tax fraud and conspiracy.

There was no reference in the Richardson statement to indicate whether an indictment would be sought against Mr. Agnew. Nor was there any clue to whether the attorney general had decided if the Vice-President could be indicted before being removed from office through impeachment by Congress.

## Constitutional Dilemma

The attorney general's statement said that he decided to authorize the federal prosecutor to begin presenting evidence against Mr. Agnew after negotiations between his department and the Vice-President's attorneys failed to resolve "problems which might otherwise result in a constitutional dilemma of potentially serious consequence to the nation."

Mr. Richardson said that repeated meetings "have failed to yield a satisfactory resolution."

"It has proved impossible, to this point, to reconcile the Vice-President's interests, as represented by his counsel, with the Department of Justice's perception of its responsibility to assure that justice is pursued fully and fairly," his statement said.

Mr. Richardson said that the negotiations, which took place with the approval of the President, concerned "procedural aspects of the case and options open to the Vice-President."

Mr. Richardson said that he was breaking his silence about the case because he felt "it necessary to clarify certain procedural points in order to reduce unwarranted and potentially harmful speculation."

However, he said that because he considers it would be improper to do so, he would not discuss the substance of the federal investigation.

The attorney general said that on Sept. 12, a series of meetings started between him, Mr. Petersen, U.S. Attorney George Beall of Maryland and three attorneys for the Vice-President, Jay Topkis, Martin London and Judah Best.

It has been reported that Mr. Agnew's lawyers engaged in negotiations concerning a possible resignation by the Vice-President coupled with a guilty plea to a relatively minor charge.

A Dow Jones news service report said that according to a high government official, Mr. Agnew had offered to resign and the Justice Department agreed in principle to allow him to plead guilty to just one count of a possible multi-count indictment charging bribery, extortion and tax fraud.

The report said that numerous details still remain to be worked out.

Dow Jones quoted Justice officials as saying that the Vice-President has been seeking total immunity from federal prosecution in exchange for his resignation, but that this had been refused.

I was that news agency's report that prompted today's denial by the Agnew office that the Vice-President was planning to resign. He said the Dow Jones report was based on "one more incessant round of rumors going around from leaks."

A White House spokesman said that Mr. Agnew had not submitted his resignation nor had the President asked him to quit.

The 75-minute meeting today between the President and the Vice-President was their second of the week and was held at the President's request.

Almost No Details

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, who announced the two separate presidential meetings, would give almost no details except to say, "The President did not ask the Vice-President to resign."

He said that earlier today Mr. Nixon had met with Mr. Richardson and Mr. Petersen, the assistant attorney general heading the criminal division of the Justice Department, "to receive an assessment of the investigation which has been under way concerning the Vice-President."

The President, Mr. Warren said, then met with Mr. Agnew "to discuss the entire situation."

He added: "Both men agreed nothing would be said about the meeting."

The same blanket of silence covered last Thursday's meeting, which was held at the Vice-President's request.

Mr. Warren, who said he was not aware of any further meeting slated between the President and Mr. Agnew, was asked if the White House expected an announcement later this week concerning the Vice-President.

"I just have no way to predict the future," he responded.

He turned away most questions by saying he was "not in a position to go further."

The attorney general canceled

a major out-of-town speech yesterday to remain in Washington as his department held high-level deliberations on the bribery and kickback probe. He cited "the most pressing of national business" in explaining the cancellation.

It was reported that the department's constitutional expert, Robert G. Dixon, had completed a lengthy memorandum on the Agnew investigation, believed to weigh the constitutional issue of impeachment versus indictment of a Vice-President.

The Los Angeles Times reported that government sources familiar with the case said they expected Mr. Agnew's lawyers to attack in court the investigation of the Vice-President as unconstitutional and as already having been prejudiced irreparably by news leaks.

But one of Mr. Agnew's attorneys, said he will file in federal court in Baltimore, probably tomorrow, a motion that "will go to the heart of the constitutional question"—whether

the federal grand jury in Baltimore has been investigating others allegedly involved in construction firms' reported kickbacks to public officials. Agnew's successor as chief executive of Baltimore County, Democrat, has been indicted by the jury.

Maryland's construction boom and at least one former official reportedly have told the attorneys that Mr. Agnew received kickbacks while chief executive of Baltimore County and later as mayor of the state.

Mr. Richardson said: "The grand jury will be used, in accordance with well established practice, as an investigating body."

"This is a traditional function of a federal grand jury, whose role, as representative of the community, is to insure the fairness of the investigative process," he said.

Heath Rebukes Planning Aide  
For Grim Economic Forecast

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath

publicly rebuked his top planner today for issuing a bleak economic forecast that was in conflict with the government's optimistic predictions about Britain's future.

The planning aide, Lord Rothschild, was told to avoid public discussion of politically hot issues.

On Mr. Heath's orders, Lord Rothschild, 62, who heads the government's central policy staff, was reminded that civil servants are barred from making controversial speeches without first clearing them with their superiors.

The rare row within the government's ranks flared yesterday after Lord Rothschild said at a meeting of scientists that the nation's economic prospects look bad.

About the same time, Mr. Heath was visiting a town near London telling Conservative followers that Britons have never had it so good.

The contrasting mood of the speeches baffled politicians as well as ordinary people. There were demands that the apparently clashing judgments be reconciled.

It was the second snarl that Mr. Heath had had to unravel in a week. He found himself in trouble several days ago for raising the possibility that Northern Ireland might have to be incorporated politically into the United Kingdom. Then he had to cancel that warning, which had threatened to deepen the Irish crisis.

Lord Rothschild is a scientist by training. A former Labor peer, he was picked by Mr. Heath himself to supervise the government's planning. His staff works alongside the cabinet secretariat.

Today he was given his imprimatur in three installments—by the head of the civil service, the secretary of the cabinet and Mr. Heath himself.

In his speech yesterday, Lord



## Directed by 'High Officials'

## Hunt Winds Up Testimony, Says His Acts Were 'Lawful'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt ended today his Senate testimony with a declaration that he acted with the knowledge and approval of the direction of high officials of the government.

"Accordingly," he said of the Watergate break-in, "I was engaged in lawful conduct."

Hunt's eight-hour appearance before the Senate Watergate committee was delayed once in the afternoon so he could rest briefly.

Hunt acknowledged he was capable for one group of men—Americans—he recruited thinking it acted legally when it helped in the Watergate break-in and another such group believing the same when it broke into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Names Several

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., asked Hunt who should be questioned to determine whether Hunt, in turn, had himself acted lawfully in believing the two groups were legal as he followed orders to help plan and execute them.

Hunt named former presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman and former White House aide Egil "Bud" Krogh in reference to the Ellsberg break-in.

For the Watergate break-in, he named former Atty. Gen. John W. Mitchell, former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d, former Nixon deputy campaign chief S. Magruder, convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Jiddy and "perhaps" former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson.

Hunt finished his day of testimony with a point-by-point testimony by saying: "I regret my participation, but I do not think it justifies conviction or the punishment which has been imposed upon me."

Other Points

As the committee explored any related incidents, Hunt made these points:

- He has no evidence that

## Hunt Will Testify to Senate Next Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Ellsberg, Roosevelt will testify before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee next week to reply to charges that he was involved in an alleged plot to assassinate the prime minister of the Bahamas.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. J. Edgar Hoover, said in a statement that he was scheduled to testify Oct. 3 in response to allegations by Louis F. Maslani, a convicted securities swindler.

Maslani testified last week that he was offered \$100,000 by E. Howard Hunt and an alleged associate of gambler Meyer Lansky to kill Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968.

## Publisher's Safe Wasn't Looted

## Hunt Implicates Hughes Aide in Las Vegas Burglary Plot

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—For a few months early last year, the Watergate conspiracy of E. Howard Hunt Jr. and the business intrigue world of multimillionaire reclusive Howard Hughes converged in a plan designed to help President Nixon's re-election chances and Mr. Hughes' financial interests.

The plan was to burglarize the office safe of Las Vegas newspaper publisher Herman M. (Hank) Greenspan, Hunt said.

Hunt told the Senate Select Watergate committee yesterday that he and G. Gordon Liddy plotted with a representative of Hughes' financial empire early last year to break into Mr. Greenspan's office at the Las Vegas Sun and steal his safe of documents believed to be in Mr. Greenspan's possession.

Liddy and ex-CIA agent Hunt, both convicted in January for the break-in and bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate, hoped to find information that would be politically damaging to a Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Hunt said.

Label Suit

Mr. Hughes at the time was, and still is, the defendant in a label suit brought by his former corporate aide, Robert Maheu, and it had been widely reported that Mr. Greenspan also had been exchanged by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Maheu.

After the first of two meetings with Mr. Hughes' security chief, Ralph White, it was decided there was a "commonality of interest" in burglarizing Mr. Greenspan's safe, Hunt said.

Later, he and Liddy met with Mr. White in Los Angeles to discuss the break-in plan further.

Mr. White refused to comment on the testimony, referring all calls to a Hughes spokesman.

Hunt said the burglary was not carried out, but if it had been, he and his superiors would have kept what interested them, and Mr. Hughes' people would have kept what was helpful to them.

That was in Mr. Greenspan's safe.

Mr. Greenspan himself refuses

President Nixon personally authorized the Watergate break-in.

• "I was questioned very little by the FBI" in its investigation of the break-in.

• Information that Mr. Ellsberg, key figure in the Pentagon papers case, had in fact consulted a psychiatrist came from an FBI report that Ellsberg assumed was based on a wiretap.

• He does not suspect foul play in the death of his wife last December. A commercial airliner she was aboard crashed in Chicago.

Hunt tossed the Senate committee a quickly questioned theory of betrayal by a double agent. And he threw out broad hints of CIA operative and a White House consultant at the time of the burglary, could say the agency had stayed out of domestic activity as required by law.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., after citing assistance that Hunt had received from the CIA, asked whether Hunt, a former CIA operative and a White House consultant at the time of the burglary, could say the agency had stayed out of domestic activity as required by law.

"No, I can't," said Hunt.

Two Notebooks Taken

Then Sen. Baker asked Hunt what was sensitive about two notebooks Hunt says were taken from his White House safe soon after the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in.

"They would provide a ready handbook by which any investigator could determine the parameters of the Gemstone Operation [of which Watergate was a part] and other operations in which I was involved and contemplated," Hunt replied.

Hunt wasn't asked about the other contemplated operations.

Hunt, who faces a possible 30-year jail sentence which may be reduced if he cooperates with Watergate investigators, presented his double-agent theory under questioning by Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla.

"The series of events taken in their totality suggest to me we might have been entrapped by information provided to local authorities provided by a member of our unit," he said.

The betrayer, he said, "most likely would be Mr. Alfred Baldwin."

Alfred C. Baldwin 3d had been recruited by convicted conspirator James W. McCord Jr. to assist in electronic eavesdropping. He has disavowed Hunt's testimony.

Hunt told the committee that Mr. Baldwin should have reacted faster when he saw plainclothes police entering the Watergate office building the night of the break-in, and said that Mr. Baldwin disobeyed Hunt's orders concerning removal of electronic equipment.

Mr. Baldwin has not been charged in the case and appeared as a prosecution witness at the January 1973 Watergate trial of McCord and Liddy.



FAMILY REUNION—Four of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's offspring sharing a laugh as they attended a ceremony on Monday at which New York's Welfare Island was officially renamed Franklin D. Roosevelt Island. James Roosevelt (left) seems to be calling attention to the fact that his brother, John (right), is putting on weight, and their sister, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halstead, and brother, Franklin Jr., seem to be agreeing. The other brother, Elliott, is not shown in the picture.

## Sees Huge Overpayment

## Proxmire Assails Admiral In Lockheed Costs Claim

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., has asked the Navy to take "disciplinary action" against Rear Adm. Nathan Sonesheim for negotiating a \$62-million "tentative" settlement of disputed costs with Lockheed Shipbuilding Co. in 1971. The Navy, after formal review, now says the claim is worth only \$6.8 million.

Sen. Proxmire assailed the admiral's "gross misstatement" in agreeing to the tentative settlement and for then authorizing \$48 million in "provisional" payments to the firm on the claim.

In a Senate speech on Friday, Sen. Proxmire also called for an investigation "to determine whether fraud was committed by Lockheed in the filing of the claim."

In February, 1971, at the time of the initial settlement with Adm. Sonesheim—who was then the head of the Navy's Ship Systems Command—Lockheed was on the brink of financial disaster. The firm's troubles were brought on by soaring costs for the new L-1011 commercial airliner, the failure of Rolls-Royce, which was building the plane's engines, and cost overruns on the C-5A cargo jet.

The firm also was faced with loss of its line of credit with a consortium of banks and with a

cash squeeze which eventually led the administration to seek a controversial government guarantee of a \$250-million loan to the beleaguered company.

In response to specific inquiries on Sen. Proxmire's charges, a Navy spokesman yesterday issued a general statement that "Rear Adm. Sonesheim has full authority to enter into negotiations with Lockheed."

Referring to the tentative nature of the settlement and the requirement for subsequent approval by higher authorities, the Navy said the admiral "did not settle this claim, nor did he represent his actions as such. There is certainly no disciplinary action pending against him."

Because Lockheed now has appealed the \$62-million formal Navy ruling on the claims settlement, the Navy said that the "release of any additional information would be inappropriate" and that the service will take "whatever actions are appropriate" after the latest appeal is resolved.

Data Is Inadequate

The Navy also said that the decision three months ago to pay only \$6.8 million on the claim "was based upon Lockheed's failure to provide the Navy with sufficient information to demonstrate a quantifiable causal connection between many elements of its claim and Navy conduct."

It is this point which, in Sen. Proxmire's view, makes the tentative settlement and payment suspect.

According to the report of the Navy contracting officer who sharply reduced the Lockheed settlement, Sen. Proxmire said, "Lockheed denied authorized representatives access to much directly relevant cost and pricing data, refused to disclose information to support the claims, and failed to cooperate with the Navy."

Thus, the senator asked, "on what basis did Adm. Sonesheim decide that the claim was worth \$62 million, and on what basis did he authorize provisional payments to be made to the contractor while the Navy was still reviewing the claim?"

Sen. Proxmire charged that at the time of the admiral's decision, three critical steps, which are normally taken before tentative settlements are reached, had not been completed.

These include a technical evaluation by a team of experts, an audit, and a formal memorandum of legal entitlement by the service's general counsel.

After Adm. Sonesheim submitted his decision for review, the Navy contracting officer's report showed that the proposed settlement "could not be approved because of factual inadequacies."

The dispute between Lockheed, the Navy and Sen. Proxmire dates back several years and was the focus of occasionally heated testimony in May 1971, between Adm. Sonesheim and one of the Navy's top civilian procurement experts, Gordon Rule.

## Postmaster Proposes Rise in U.S. Mail Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Postmaster General E.T. Klassen yesterday proposed raising the cost of air mail and first-class letter stamps by 2 cents. He also urged increases ranging from 6 to 38 percent in the other classes of mail.

The cost-price squeeze has affected us as much as it has affected the rest of the economy," Mr. Klassen said in a speech to the National Press Club.

Mr. Klassen said the new rate schedule would be submitted for approval of the Postal Rate Commission. The price of an air mail stamp would go from 11 cents to 13 cents, and first-class mail would rise from 8 cents to 10 cents.

## U.S. Senate Approves Funds For Cities Hit by Military Cuts

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—The Senate, completing its fourth day of debate on the \$20.5-billion military procurement bill, voted yesterday to authorize \$50 million to help communities shift over to civilian industries when military bases are shut down or big defense contracts withdrawn.

Sponsored by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., who has been pushing the reversion-aid proposal for many years and raised it in his 1972 presidential campaign, the \$50 million was added to the procurement bill by voice vote.

The money will go to a little-known office in the Pentagon, the Office of Economic Adjustment.

"A total of 74,000 jobs were either lost or transferred elsewhere," said Sen. McGovern, when the White House announced a plan last April to close down many military installations.

Sen. McGovern said a planning mechanism to find new economic activity for the communities affected, plus the many more that will be affected if there are real steps toward disarmament, is essential.

Goldwater Plan

Also approved yesterday was a potentially explosive amendment by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., requiring a Pentagon study of whether the Air Force Reserve and the Air Force National Guard should be merged.

State officials who control the Air National Guard have usually opposed merger in the past, and Sen. Goldwater in offering his proposal conceded that the Pentagon and the Air Force Reserve also oppose merger. Nevertheless, he said, "I believe it may be that we have come to the point where we can no longer afford the luxury of two effective and efficient organizations if it can be shown that one organization can be even more effective and efficient."

Rejected on a 60-36 vote was an amendment by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., that would have set a cost ceiling of \$730,000 (or constant 1972 dollars) per tank for the XM-1 tank program, a proposal aimed at forcing the Army to design a tank that would meet the cost limit.

Present Army estimates put the cost at \$717,000 per tank, but Sen. Eagleton predicted that this would balloon upward unless a ceiling is imposed. However, Sen.

## Nixon Plans to Meet With Brandt Saturday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The White House announced today that President Nixon will meet with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in Washington Saturday morning.

Mr. Brandt is in the United States attending the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

## U.S. Commerce Aide Arrives in Poland

WARSAW, Sept. 25 (UPI)—U.S. Commerce Secretary Fredrick B. Dent arrived in Poland today for a three-day visit that will include the third session of the joint U.S.-Polish Trade Commission.

"We expect to make a thorough review of our bilateral trade relations," Mr. Dent said after arriving from Hungary, the first stop on his four-nation tour of East Europe.

Trade between Poland and the United States has increased sharply since the commission was established last year during President Nixon's trip to Warsaw. Export and import turnover for the first six months of 1973 totalled \$287.9 million, more than for all of 1972.



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## Trevi Bathers Face a Fine

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—Anyone caught frolicking in the Trevi fountain is liable to a 15,000 lire (about \$35) fine, the Rome city government said today.

The fountain was popularized by the song "Three Coins in a Fountain" and by the movie of the same name. Tradition has it that throwing money into the fountain will assure a return to Rome.

In recent weeks chunks of marble have been broken off the statuary. The fountain, by sculptor Nicola Salvi, was completed in 1762.

## Chrysler Strikers in Britain Refuse to Accept Mediation

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Striking Chrysler electricians today refused to end their work stoppage.

Leaders of the 158 electricians now in the eighth week of a strike at Chrysler's Coventry factory rebuffed efforts by other union chiefs to mediate.

The company has said that it would fire 3,000 men at its three British plants by Oct. 5 if the dispute continued. It planned to end all production "within a matter of weeks" after that date if there was still no settlement.

The company, which has 25,000 employees, has been troubled by strikes all year.

The shutdown warning was treated as a bluff by the electricians' union leaders. But officials of other unions which would be affected by the firings were taking Chrysler's intentions seriously.

The Trades Union Congress, the nationwide organization, has called a series of emergency meetings to try to resolve the deadlock.

The electricians want an extra £250 a year more in defiance of government curbs limiting increases to £1 a week plus 4 percent.

The workers have rejected a company offer of £190, which is the legal limit.

Meanwhile, at Ford's auto plant at Dagenham in northeast London, 1,400 workers struck to protest the dismissal of a West Indian worker who allegedly tried to attack a foreman with an iron bar.

A total of 2,400 workers are now on strike and another 8,000 of the 25,000 labor force have been laid off. Production at Dagenham has ceased and the company said it was losing 1,000 cars a day.

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**By Walter Sullivan**

## West Berlin Aide Hails Smoothness Of Visits to East

## 60 Feared Dead In Japan Storm

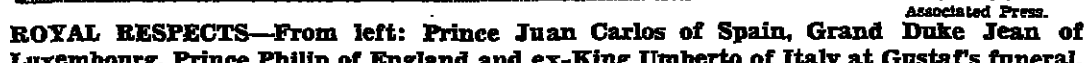
Police reported at least 60 persons dead or missing in the southern part of Japan's northern island of Hokkaido and in the northern and western parts of the main island of Honshu.

Rainfall of up to 11.8 inches in less than 24 hours was reported in some areas.

(The Jerusalem District Planning Commission today approved by a 5-to-2 vote the building of a controversial hotel in the center of the city, despite an outcry that it would conflict with the architectural character of the area. The hotel, being built by El Al, will have eight floors and 350 rooms.)

## Jerusalem Hotel Dispute

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—The Jerusalem District Planning Commission today approved by a 5-to-2 vote the building of a controversial hotel in the center of the city, despite an outcry that it would conflict with the architectural character of the area. The hotel, being built by El Al, will have eight floors and 350 rooms.



## A. S. Neill, 89, an Educator; Founded Summerhill School

scotland and educated at his  
father's village school and at  
Edinburgh University. He served  
in the army during World War I.  
In 1921, he moved to Germany

1944, and the next year he married Edna May Wood. They had one daughter, Zoe.

Mr. Neff ran Summerhill as a sort of educational cooperative in which pupils and teachers made decisions together. Corporal punishment was unknown.

He once said: "I believe that children are all wrong and I believe that adults are all right."

## King Gustaf Buried Near Stockholm

The new king, Carl XVI Gustaf, walked in an admiral's uniform behind the hearse, drawn by six

Netherlands, Queen Margrethe of Denmark, former King Constantine of Greece, former King Umberto of Italy and Prince Philip of Britain.

Other heads of state included President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, President Kristian Eliajiri of Iceland, President Gustav Hel-

to reach an agreement.

## Brezhnev Is Home

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (Reuters).— Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev returned here today from the Soviet Union's Republic of Uzbekistan in Central Asia.

## Naples Mayor Quits; Police, Jobless Clash

Police today arrested the owners of four canning factories on pollution charges. Restaurant and café owners announced plans to close indefinitely starting on

**Impact on Economy**

that the community reduce sugar production by 600,000 tons to make way for 1.4 million tons of imported cane sugar from

**Brezhnev Is Home**  
MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—Communist party chief Leonid I Brezhnev returned here today from the Soviet Union's Republic of Uzbekistan in Central Asia.

## After 50 Years Without Trial Louisiana Man, 84, Is Freed

Mr. Frisella's steps were halting and his back was bowed, but his smile was unmistakable.

"He feels he is alive all over

was notified of the earlier hearing. Now that he has succeeded in getting his uncle freed, Jerome said he would like to know why the release wasn't ordered sooner.

## Of Neutralists, Nationalists

### Thieu Critic Just Released

conciliation. Its membership is unknown and in terms of organization on paper it does not exist at all. Those who believe

the Nixon administration specifically requested her release as a condition of continuing aid to the government.

## Jordan Is Said To Deny Exit to Guerrilla Daoud

more than 750 political prisoners released, was also refused the right to leave.

The agency quoted travelers from Amman as the source of its report. It said that when King Hussein met the two leaders shortly before their release last Wednesday, he offered each

Netherlands, Queen Margrethe of Denmark, former King Constantine of Greece, former King Umberto of Italy and Prince Philip of Britain.

Other heads of state included President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, President Kristjan Eldjarn of Iceland, President Gustav Hei-

## France Counters Racism Reports With Statistics

freight train near Saint-Pierre-du-Vauvrey. Railroad authorities said a woman passenger was killed and a dozen persons were injured.

### Enemy Also Shells Convoy

## Phnom Penh's Coast Link Cut Once More by Khmer Rouge

ground attack. A communique said the attack was driven back, five government soldiers were wounded and enemy casualties were not known.

## French Rail Wreck Kills 1

freight train near Saint-Pierre-du-Vauvrey. Railroad authorities said a woman passenger was killed and a dozen persons were injured.

## Mrs. Meir Given Party Mandate

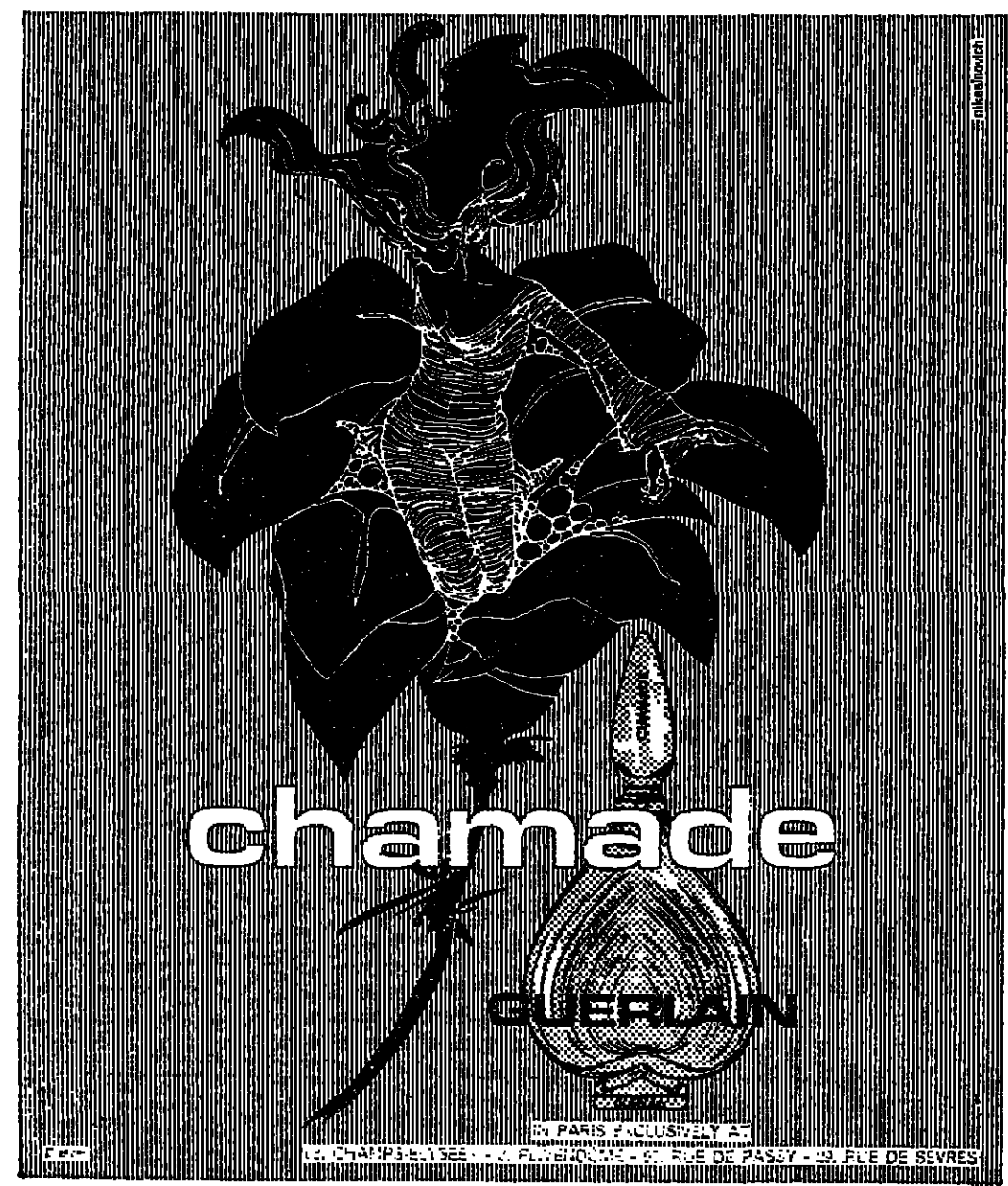
Missouri, 27th March, 1909. Died  
Amsterdam, 30th September, 1973. Pe-  
rily friends and colleagues, the funeral  
will take place at Bisbjerg Kerk-  
torom, Copenhagen, Denmark, on Fri-  
day, 28th September, 1973, at 16

## Morocco Gets U.S. Loan

Missouri, 27th March, 1909. Died  
Amsterdam, 30th September, 1973. Pe-  
rily friends and colleagues, the funeral  
will take place at Bisbjerg Kerk-  
torom, Copenhagen, Denmark, on Fri-  
day, 28th September, 1973, at 16

## DEATH NOTICE

Ben WEBSTER. Born Kansas City, Missouri, 27th March, 1909. Died Amsterdam, 30th September, 1973. Family friends and colleagues, the funeral will take place at Bisbjerg Kirkegaard, Copenhagen, Denmark, on Friday, 28th September, 1973, at 16.00 hours.



هكذا سنالدخل



PARIS FILMS

## Another Peckinpah Shootout

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, Sept. 25 (IHT).—"Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid," in which Bob Dylan makes his cinematic debut and for which he has composed a rock-ballad score, goes back to the Western of 30 years ago. Its tired formula has not been improved by including an orgy and a visit to an outhouse.

Sam Peckinpah has directed it in his trigger-happy manner and it is doubtful whether more bullets were discharged during the battle of Gettysburg. As in his earlier, sadistic spree, actors are riddled in the face and shot through the middle to stagger about oozing red paint. Chickens are used for target practice, turkeys are lassoed and horses bite

the dust. The SPCA should be informed.  
The excessive rough stuff is applied to galvanize the saga of the evasive Billy into some semblance of reality, but it only awakens vague disgust. Between the wholesale butchery, there are passages of barren and boring dialogue.

James Coburn is the sheriff appointed to bag Billy and Billy is Kris Kristofferson, another popular musician gone Hollywood. Dylan impersonates one of his followers and apparently took Harpo Marx as his model. "Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid" is at the Ermitage and the Quartier Latin in monosyllabic English.

Perhaps a knowledge of Swedish is necessary for a thorough appreciation of Ingmar Bergman's "Cries and Whispers" (at the

Vendôme, the Marbeuf and the Odéon in Swedish with French subtitles). The linguistic gap veils the exchanges which, because of their delivery, appear to have a weight and force that has evaded the present translation. But this language barrier does not rob the film of its fascination. It is a motion picture of rare distinction. Its subtle color photography aids in the dramatization of its grim account of a dying woman's agony as her two sisters and faithful peasant servant cluster about her bedside, their presence stirring many memories.

With extraordinary cinematic artistry Bergman evokes lyric moods of indefinite and tender melancholy in this haunting contemplation of the human condition and the isolation of the individual.



Liv Ullmann  
... "Cries and Whispers."

There is beautiful acting by Harriet Andersson as the woman at death's door, by Ingrid Thulin and Liv Ullmann as her sisters and by Karl Sylvan as the domestic of enduring courage. The quality of its writing—though non-Swedish-speaking critics have awarded the screenplay a prize—is impossible to judge, but the film that unfolds before us casts a binding spell.

In "L'Événement" (at the Normandie, the Caméo and the Bretagne), a driving instructor is, told by doctors that he is going to give birth to a baby. His mistress is at first offended and hysterical, his colleagues are hysterical with laughter. He is fitted for maternity outfits and becomes a television personality. And, suddenly, all over the globe men become pregnant.

The humor of the situation has been exhausted by the time the film has reached the halfway mark, but Marcello Mastroianni is an engaging comedian and Catherine Deneuve, probably the screen's most beautiful blonde, is more energetic and vital than usual. Hitherto, Miss Deneuve has in large measure suggested a handsome lamp, permanently out of order. Jacques Demy's direction has turned her on and she sheds a warming glow.

Francis Veber has transformed his farce, seen at the Edouard VII two seasons ago, into a scenario which bears the title "L'Assommoir." The film version, like its original, concerns a hired assassin who is interrupted in his mission by a shirt salesman intent on suicide. Edouard Molinaro has made the most of the complications that arise, augmenting the proceedings with some happy slapstick.

Lino Ventura as the killer and Jacques Brel as the man who gets in his way are to be congratulated for their hilarious teamwork. This often hilarious film is at the Gaumont-Rive Gauche, the Mayfair, the Gaumont-Colisée and the Français.

MAX WIKES-JOYCE.

## Around the European Galleries

### Paris

Gustave, Messac, Thiroulet, Galerie La Rive, 16 Rue Grégoire de Tours, Paris 6, to Oct. 6.  
Taking a cue from the Paris Biennale, the director of this gallery has asked a critic under 35 (J. L. Fradel) to select three artists and present them here. Gustave draws on paper and amounts his work on canvas, discrete traces that fade into the texture; Messac takes, for instance, a photo of a man wielding a hammer, reproduces it back on blue and surrounding it with a red ground, dresses it with a sickle; Thiroulet's paintings are devoted to the

theme of bottles depicted in various graphic silhouettes and in grisaille and serving as a pretext for exercises in balanced composition.

In coordination with the Paris Biennale, some 40 galleries throughout the city will be presenting the work of artists more or less closely identified with the avant-garde during the coming month.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

### London

The Floating World, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington London S.W. 7, to Nov. 25.

## THE ARTS AGENDA

Two works in choreography by Alicia Alonso will form the first ballet evening of the Paris Opéra on Sept. 29. They are "Fas de Quatre" (to Fugate music, new to the Opéra in this version, and last year's new production of "Giselle." Besides the company's own dancers, Ekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vassiliev of the Bolshoi will appear in the principal roles five times in October, and Josephine Mendes of the Cuban National Ballet three times as Giselle. The program will be given a total of 15 times through Nov. 2.

Among art exhibitions current or about to begin in West Germany are: "Kandinsky," at the Kunsthalle in Bielefeld (to Nov. 11); "Die Brücke" at the Brücke Museum, Berlin (to Oct. 28); "China and Europe" at Schloss Charlottenburg, Berlin: 17th-to-19th-century Venetian drawings,

Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne (to Oct. 14), and the Cologne Art Fair, in the Kunsthalle and Kunsterkerk (Sept. 29-Oct. 7); the annual exhibition of the New Darmstadt Secession, Mathildenhöhe (to Oct. 28), and "The Art of Drawing—the Aquarelle," Landesmuseum, Darmstadt (Sept. 28-Nov. 11); "Prospect 73" contemporary painters, Kunsthalle, Düsseldorf (Sept. 29-Oct. 7); "New Art From Poland," Kunsthalle, Mannheim, (Oct. 6-Nov. 4); Edward Munch, Munich Haus der Kunst (Oct. 6-Dec. 31); "Art and Environment," Städtische Galerie, Wolfsburg, (to Oct. 21).

The Grand Prix de Chartres organ competition, whose elimination rounds are currently taking place in private, will hold the final round in public Sept. 30 at the Chartres Cathedral. Two first prizes, of 10,000 francs each, will be awarded in the categories of interpretation and improvisation.

## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Cauliflower: Cabbage With an Education

WHEN Mark Twain wrote, "Cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education," he no doubt intended a pleasant, actually this is a reasonably exact description. Cabbage is *Brassica oleracea*, and so is cauliflower, with the addition of the prefix, "form botrytis." There is only one species of cabbage and all the other plants of its family are simply variations of it, in which one part of the plant has been educated to develop at the expense of the others.

What may seem even more curious is that broccoli is *Brassica oleracea* form botrytis too. Different as they look and taste, cauliflower and broccoli are basically the same plant, a type of cabbage in which it is the flowers which have been developed for eating; there are stages in the growth of both when they cannot be told apart.

Roughly speaking, what happened was that the cauliflower was developed as a precocious annual, which, instead of opening its flowers as broccoli does, if left unpicked, skips this stage and forms them into a head, a modified compact mass of undeveloped flowers, technically called the curd. Broccoli is cultivated as a biennial: it is headed in the spring of the year following its planting if it were allowed to continue to grow that long, but it is literally cut off in the bud during its first year, when its flowers are eaten before they have opened.

This does not mean that if you plant broccoli and wait a year you will automatically get cauliflower, for a large number of sub-sub-varieties have been developed in both from their original ancestors, and they breed true to form. Among the many types of cauliflower, you have in Italy white cauliflower in Milan, green cauliflower in Rome, purple cauliflower in Catania and giant cauliflower in Naples.

### Paris Region

In France the cauliflowers of the Parisian region differ from those of the south. Holland grows special types of its own: so does Algeria. So far as I know, America does not grow at all a form found occasionally in Europe, *Brassica oleracea botrytis cymosa*, spear cauliflower, of which the part primarily eaten is the stalk which bears the inflorescence.

The fact that the cauliflower was developed chiefly with the purpose of eating its flowers is implicit in its name, which in most languages means, simply, "cabbage flower." *Shumenkohl* in German, *choyfleur* in French, and *cauliflore* in Italian, the language from which English took it, with a certain amount of acrobatics, leaping back into the past to the Latin ancestor of the Italian word, *caulis*, for the spelling of the cabbage part, and plunging into English itself for the form "flower."

Almost everywhere it is only the curd of the cauliflower that

is eaten, through unthinking habit, while the leaves are edible also. It does not usually occur to the housewife to eat them; if she had wanted cabbage leaves, she would have bought a cabbage. She had better think of the leaves while marketing, however, for their greenness is the sign of a fresh vegetable, and if they have begun to discolor, she had better pass up that particular cauliflower. However, allow for the fact that some of the outer leaves which rise above the curd may have been broken and bent down deliberately, to shade the curd and keep it white during the last few days before picking. In that case, those leaves will of course have wilted, which is no indication that the cauliflower is old. Besides the curd and the leaves, the flower stalk and the mid veins of the big leaves make first-rate eating too, though they are usually neglected except in countries which like cauliflower soup. Stalks and leaves can also be used for hors d'oeuvre.

I read with surprise in "The Food of Italy" by Waverley Root that Renaissance Florence imported cauliflower from the Near East and even that among eastern foods it was exceptionally one which reached Europe through Genoa, not Venice. There is nothing like precisions of this sort to give an air of authority to misinformation, and in this case Mr. Root was apparently misinformed.

### Misleading

I have it from an unimpeachable source that he does not remember where he dredged up this assertion, but perhaps, after all, it is not completely erroneous, though misleading in its implication that the ancient world did not know the cauliflower. Actually the ancient Romans grew it, whether they invented it themselves or imported it to begin with from Asia Minor, which is where most authorities think it originated.

There is a possibility that Italy forgot the art of growing cauliflower during the Dark Ages, and that, unintended, it reverted to the ancestral cabbage, only to be brought back from its original source later. In any case, the cauliflower does not seem to have reached Europe north of the Alps before the Renaissance. It is listed with a group of new vegetables published in Württemberg in the latter part of the 16th century, and the word *choyfleur* is not known to have been used in French before 1611, so it is probable that the plant itself had not arrived much before this—only slightly before it reached America, for cauliflower has been grown on Long Island since the 17th century.

Cauliflower enjoyed a season of high favor after its advent in central and northern Europe, especially as a Lenten food, for it provided filling dishes which broke none of the fasting rules. It was much eaten in France under Louis XIV (17th century), and in the time of Louis XV (18th century), a cauliflower preparation was named for the King's mistress, Madame du Barry.

This early enthusiasm has since subsided, and cauliflower today is looked upon in most countries as a neutral, uninspiring, workaday vegetable, with perhaps a few exceptions—Norway and Finland (where it is particularly white and tasty because of the long hours of northern summer sunlight), Germany, England, Sardinia, and even India, where it is supplied with added zest by the aid of curry. Its failure to make much impression on the imagination is reflected by lack of references to it in the popular speech; and the few there are pay no tribute to its taste but recall only its shape. The best known is "cauliflower ear," which boxes develop from the persistent pounding of that organ. A rarer expression is "cauliflower," meaning a cloud which suggests its form. "Cauliflower disease" is not a malady of the cauliflower, but of the strawberry, so called because it distorts and clusters the leaves of that fruit into a cauliflower-like shape.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films:

"Inside Women" or "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Woman," a program of six short films ranging from the surreal to the documentary, is never less than interesting and frequently dazzling, says Lawrence Van Gelder.

He recommends the program, which ushered in the fourth season of the Film Forum, as "worth a visit from anyone with serious interest in film as art, and with genuine curiosity about what talented independent film makers are doing." Van Gelder writes, "Individually, the quality ranges from the tentative and self-conscious, as in the case of Miriam Weinstein's 'Living With Peter,' to the fully realized combination of sight, sound and sensitivity that elevates 'Diane,' Mary Feldhaus-Weber's exploration of an actress's life, to a memorable level of accomplishment." Moving away from the documentary approach, Barbara Linkovitch's "Traces" and Suzanne Seabo Rostock's

"Approaching Mara" exhibit their artistry through the use of color and impression. Two short, surreal works in black and white by Miss Linkovitch round out the program.

"Hite" is a caper movie which falls, says Vincent Canby. He writes: "The story, for what it's worth, is about a black federal agent (Billy Dee Williams) who, after his teenage daughter is killed by drugs, takes it upon himself to recruit, finance, train and transport to France a small band of private American citizens, willing to assassinate the nine leaders of a Marseilles drug syndicate. Although the movie is about order outside law, it lacks even the offensive political purpose of something like Don Siegel's 'Dirty Harry.' It's a movie out for kicks, but the kicks are so innumerable, so humorless, so without redeeming style and wit, that to sit through it is to give oneself a false joy." "Hite" is directed by Sidney J. Furie with screenplay by Alan R. Trustman and David M. Wolf.

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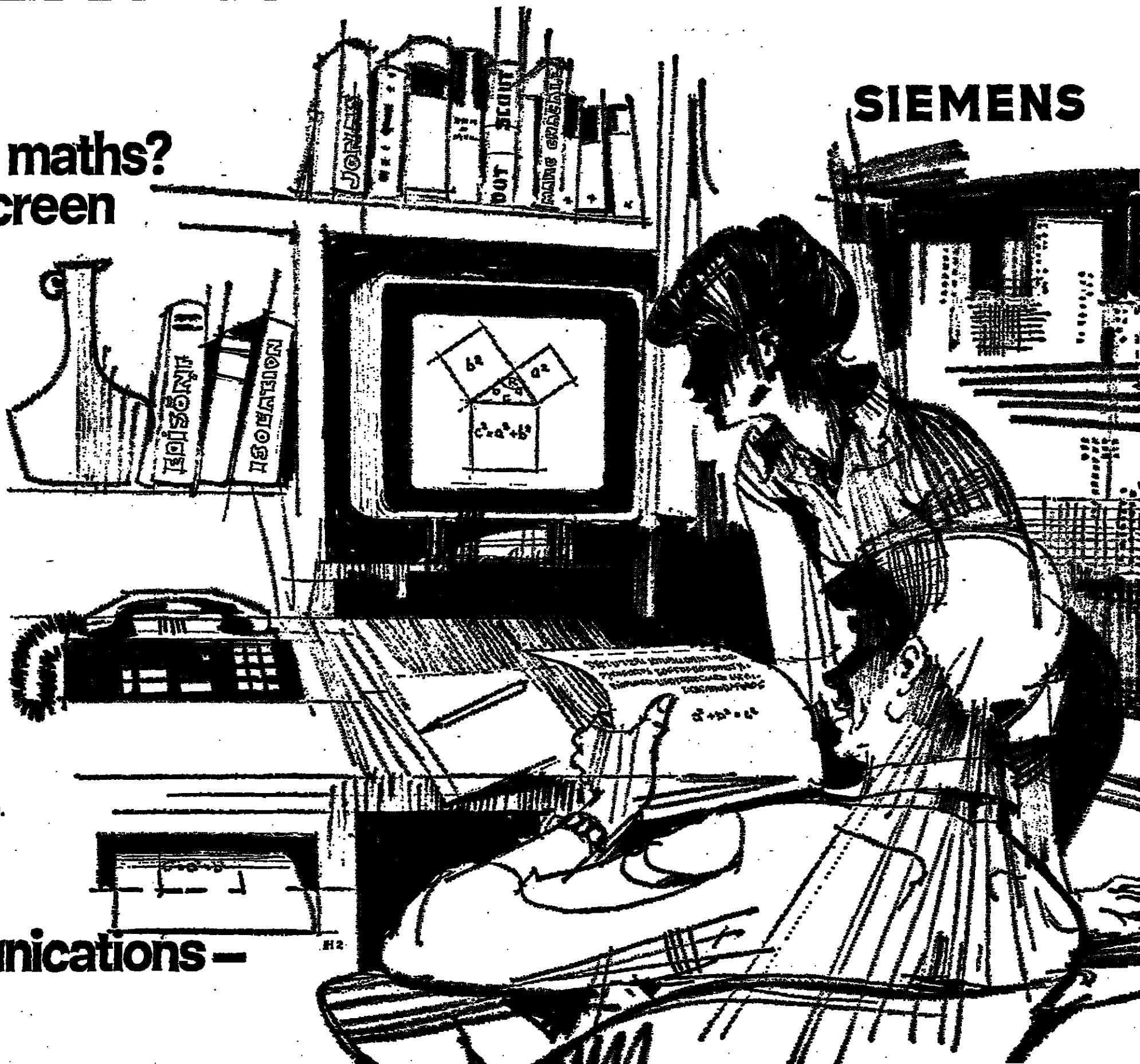
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## Russia in Asia

Rudyard Kipling once remarked that the Russian is delightful until he tucks in his shirt—that is, until he "insists upon being treated as the most easterly of Western peoples instead of the most westerly of Easterns." This kind of shallow literary geopolitics has gone out of favor—and quite rightly. The fact that the Soviet Union embraces a good deal of both Europe and Asia has long been recognized as a fact—and a very significant fact—of international life. It is only emphasized when Leonid Brezhnev makes a major statement of Moscow policy in Tashkent, in Central Asia.

The Soviet-Chinese disputes are many, but two are fundamental. Most urgent is the fact that the powers share a long, disputed frontier in Asia, cutting across lands and peoples that have for years been in political flux, and thus offer temptations to both sides for dangerous encroachments and irreconcilable claims. Then there is the question of ideological leadership, with Moscow and Peking as headquarters of two competing sects, with widely varying interpreta-

tions of a shared holy writ. It is proximity, both geographical and political, that gives the Soviet-Chinese competition its bitterness, and affords so many opportunities for acute friction.

Both the United States and Western Europe have, to no inconsiderable degree, built their own bridges to the systems of Mao and Brezhnev, but in this, too, lies danger. China is fond of lumping America and the Soviet Union together as superpowers; Mr. Brezhnev has spoken darkly of those who "openly encourage the Chinese leaders to further intensify anti-Sovietism," or secretly try to "aggravate disagreements."

Solution of the numerous world problems is, in very large part, contingent on the evolution of a *modus vivendi* between China and Russia. It is to become a constructive reality, much of the answer must be supplied—not only by the warring nations of the Middle East, of Southeast Asia; not only by Eastern Europe and the Atlantic states—but by the resolution of this latent struggle in the heart of Asia.

## Kissinger's Debut

It was an auspicious coincidence of timing that led Henry Kissinger to the UN General Assembly for his first official act as secretary of state. The opening words of his formal address only heightened the sense of anticipation for what this respected scholar-diplomat could present before the world forum.

"The anguish, the turmoil and the promise of the real world have frequently been obscured by rhetoric and distorted by slogans," he began. "Beyond the bilateral diplomacy, the pragmatic agreements and dramatic steps of recent years, we envisage a comprehensive, institutionalized peace—a peace which this organization is uniquely situated to foster and to anchor in the hearts of men."

Secretary Kissinger's rhetorical vision found little expression in the unnecessarily modest proposals which he laid before the diplomats assembled. A renewed call for the admission of Japan to permanent membership in the Security Council is certainly a realistic updating of the world power structure as it has evolved since the founding of the United Nations. The time has also come, as Mr. Kissinger suggested, for North and South Korea to be admitted to membership. The two German states are already incorporated into the General Assembly. It was noteworthy that Secretary Kissinger found no way to point to any UN role in developing

postwar relations between the two halves of another divided nation, Vietnam.

Perhaps there were good reasons not to use the General Assembly podium for outlining American ideas to prod Israel and the Arab states toward the peace agreements that have so long eluded diplomatic ingenuity. "We are prepared to use our influence to generate a spirit of accommodation and to encourage the parties toward practical progress," Mr. Kissinger said. But does this familiar-sounding sentiment mean anything? The coming weeks of private discussions with the Middle Eastern parties will tell.

The secretary's push for "peacekeeping guidelines" contains some potential for re-injecting the Security Council into disputes around the world, though the French and the Russians, among others, will need far more explanation of the American ideas before this long-stalled aspect of the UN dream can be revived.

"My country remains committed to the goal of a world community," Secretary Kissinger declared. "We will continue to work in this parliament of man to make it a reality." The new secretary of state may say he regrets rhetoric and distortion by slogans, but if for too long "words were the only reality" at the UN, Mr. Kissinger's own debut at the General Assembly showed little readiness to entrust the world organization with realities other than words.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Costa Concrete

The Mediterranean coast of Spain is still dotted with the rough stone ruins of Roman watchtowers and Moorish castles, but they do not stand alone. Crowding the playgrounds of the Costa Brava, the Costa Blanca and the Costa del Sol are the modern high-rise hotels and apartment houses that have turned Spain's once placid shores into a concrete desert.

The "edifice complex" or Spanish realtors and developers is a response to the vast increase in tourism which has brought \$20 billion into the country in the last 20 years, making tourism Spain's biggest export industry and Spain the biggest tourist country in the world. But the epidemic of building has also brought air, water and scenic pollution. The new roads, pipelines and other facilities to service the high-rise communities have increased traffic to rush-hour proportions, filled the air with gas exhausts and dust, and sullied the sea.

The Spanish resort coasts are not the only victims of unplanned development and

calculated greed. Other European—not to mention American—coastal areas have suffered similar defacement. Nor are the Spaniards themselves unaware of the natural beauty that has been lost for the sake of economic gain. Unfortunately, in too many areas the damage is irreparable.

It seems ironic that a country whose sierras display olive groves, almond trees and sunflowers in green regularity, should have permitted its finest features to be disfigured by such helter-skelter construction. It is even more ironic that a government not otherwise known for permissiveness should have countenanced such wild and uncontrolled development.

The concrete coasts of Spain—and the second thoughts of Spaniards—should serve as warning to resort communities everywhere, especially in coastal areas, that the bulldozers must not be allowed to run wild. It makes no sense to let tourism destroy the very things that tourists seek abroad or at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Peron's Back in Office

Juan Peron's victory in Argentina is no surprise. Nor does it answer many questions about Argentina's future. The general is nearly 78 and not in very good health. He has been foolish enough to bring his wife into the vice-presidency although she is known to be unpopular and unqualified. The immediate future is therefore highly uncertain.

There is not even a coherent program or

party to provide an element of predictability. Mr. Peron was elected on a wave of nostalgia for his period of office from 1944 to 1955, and because of the relatively poor record of the military government which preceded the spring elections. His party and his personality became a magnet for a wide variety of dissident groups ranging right across the political spectrum. His program was more of a tactical compromise than an expression of a political philosophy.

—From the Times (London).

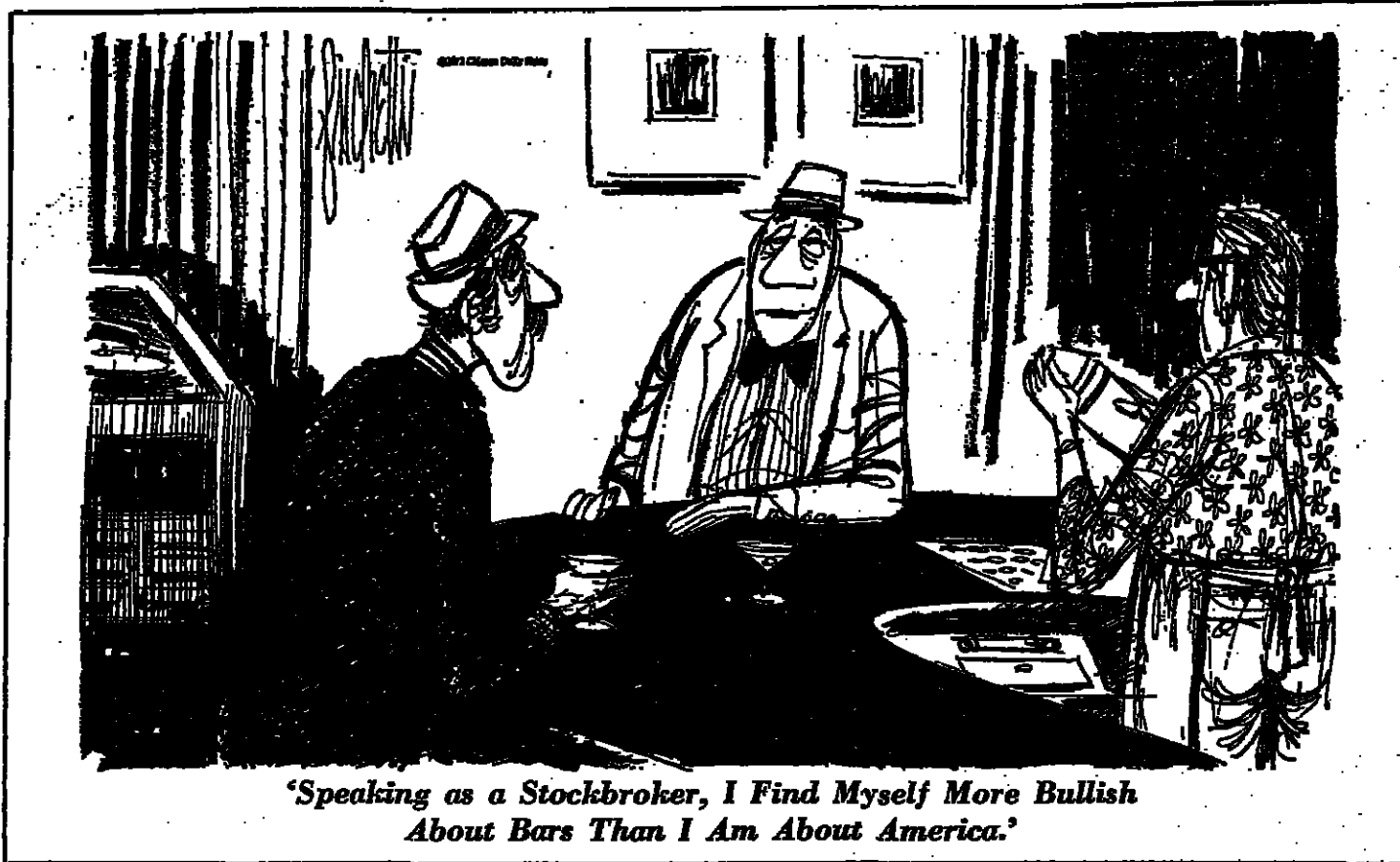
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 26, 1898  
PARIS—A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Avenue de la Grande-Armée to protest against the revision of the Dreyfus case. A large force of police and gendarmes were posted in the area in case the meeting was attacked by the "Dreyfusards": No such attack occurred and the police had nothing to do except listen to the noisy demonstrators who denounced as anti-French all defenders of Dreyfus. There is no doubt, the country is divided.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1923  
NEW YORK—There is no doubt that the pictures of the Dempsey-Firpo fight definitely show that many willing hands in the press row pushed Dempsey back through the ropes before the count of 10, thus enabling him to continue or resume the fight and go on to eventual victory. True, the rules say a fighter must get back in the ring unassisted, if he is able, but can Dempsey's victory be reversed for this breach of rule? That is the question.



## Examining Arab Fears of a U.S. Invasion

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT—At his country home in the Nile Delta, outside Cairo, one of President Anwar Sadat's closest friends recently pointed to a copy of an American news magazine article lying on a coffee table. The article detailed desert warfare maneuvers staged by U.S. Marines this summer.

What he demanded of an American visitor was the meaning of this? Was the United States serious about taking over Arab countries because of the energy crisis and growing Arab control over oil?

In the crowded corridors of the elegant Club des Pins conference hall near Algiers a week later, a junior Saudi Arabian official pumped an American journalist for details of President Nixon's pointed press conference remarks on the energy crisis, and Nixon's calling up of the ghost of Iranian Premier Mossadegh, overthrown in 1953 after he nationalized Western-owned oil fields.

### 'Come and See'

The Saudi, a delegate to the nonaligned conference, turned aside questions on his government's reaction to the comments. Then he suddenly asked: "Do they think in Washington it is so easy to occupy oil fields with troops? Let them come and see." In another Middle East capital, an American diplomat soberly surveyed Arab reaction to the intense discussion over oil and energy sources that has raged in the United States for the past few months.

The backlash is definitely there. More and more, Arab officials are convinced that justification for some kind of military operation against the oil countries is being built up by the United States. This feedback is in itself becoming a factor in our relations with Arabs—a negative factor.

Across the Arab world, a new perception of the political impact of the energy crisis seems to be forming.

### Arabs React

With mirror-like clarity and effect, there now is an Arab counterpart to the most alarmed American reaction to the sudden discovery this year that Arabs shared much of the oil of American industries and homes need, and that the Arabs may not be disposed to supply it in the quantities Americans want.

Openly anti-American journals and politicians are naturally playing up the new potential threat of American military or covert intervention to protect oil supplies. They have long bruted such a threat anyway.

But significantly, responsible and essentially pro-Western Arabs are beginning to voice serious doubts about American intentions toward the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf and North Africa, as a result of what they see as some of the more hysterical and aggressive American reactions to the scarcity of crude petroleum in world markets today.

They increasingly voice a theory, repeated last month by Egypt's influential editor of Al-Ahram, Mohamed Hassanain Helal, that "oil is at the base of the Middle East conflict, which is an American-Arab conflict" over control of the oil, with Israel serving only as an American proxy in the region.

Moderate Arabs seem to concede that their evidence is highly tenuous, much of it based on such things as Nixon's allusion to Mossadegh's CIA-sponsored overthrow or The New York Times in May editorially equating the danger to the West presented by the energy crisis with that presented a quarter of a century ago by Stalin's armed divisions in Central Europe.

### Distorted Views

As on many issues, the gap in perception between Americans and Arabs on the political side of the energy crisis is enormous, and in both cases sometimes distorted.

While a columnist like Joseph Alsop influences American opinion by writing that King Faisal has announced that his country's output would not be increased by a single barrel of crude (when in fact Faisal has

not said this), Arab newspapers sniping at the American position twist a statement as bland as this one from Under Secretary of State William J. Casey into a call for economic war.

"It seems desirable to us that consumer governments consult to develop more coordinated energy policies," Sen. J. William Fulbright's warning in May that the "militarily potent surrogates" of Israel and Iran could be used to occupy Arab oil lands touched a raw nerve and was immediately transmuted by many politically unsophisticated Arabs from the friendly expression of concern that Fulbright intended into an open threat by a senior American politician.

On its heels came widespread publicity about the Marine maneuvers in the Mojave Desert.

"Isn't it odd for the government to permit so much publicity on such exercises?" asked one Egyptian official, who said bluntly that he felt there was a growing campaign within the Nixon administration to intimidate the Arabs with such tactics.

"I don't have any idea if that is so," said one American diplomat in an Arab country. "But if there is any thinking like that in Washington now, it would be another major misunderstanding of Arab psychology." The paranoia is perhaps highest in Col. Moamer Gadhafi's Libya, for Gadhafi and his top aides appear to believe sincerely that the "Nixon gang" is working toward a military take-over of the desert nation of 2 million people.

Although it is difficult to estimate how widespread and long-term a change it is, there does seem to be a significant shift developing in Arab analysis of the United States.

Last summer, a member of the Egyptian cabinet, in a relaxed moment of musing, said: "Sometimes I almost think that we've got it all wrong—that it is not the Jewish vote in the United States that pushes America to support Israel so completely, or the West working off its guilt complex toward Jews or anything like that. It is oil, and having Israel here is a way to control the Arabs."

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Nevertheless, many observers are aware of the danger in weakening American arms and manpower now deployed in Europe to keep the peace and, incidentally, the political status quo. Moscow's opposing force is estimated by NATO at 100 Soviet combat divisions in Eastern Europe and western Russia, backed up by 60 other Warsaw Pact divisions (excluding 30 divisions in Russia's strategic reserve).

Soviet technology is catching up rapidly with American advances, a process that Andrei Sakharov, inventor of Russia's H-bomb, predicts will be accelerated by new scientific and commercial accords. Within two or three years Moscow will be deploying SS-18 missiles with multiple (MIRV) warheads, double in number and each five times stronger than the largest U.S. MIRV missile, Minuteman-3.

**Diplomatic Poker**  
We are therefore facing an era when, should the present détente turn sour, we would no longer be strong enough to play a cool hand of diplomatic poker. One precaution might be restoration of some kind of national service, only partly assigned to military roles but also, as in France, available for economic, technical and teaching aid abroad, if the recruits so prefer.

Apart from the paramount requirement that a democracy must be able to defend itself and to reckon on doing so permanently, there is also (as the French recognize) a philosophical aspect. Should not each youngster feel a duty to serve his state one year?

I discussed this four years ago with Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He said succinctly: "The draft gives a cross section of young American society. You would lose this with a professional [volunteer enlistment] Army."

Predictably, they are talking about a new constitution and they are then to stay. This should be a day of shame for all Chileans and democrats—not the "rejoicing" of Mr. Sutil.

Chilean democracy is dead, the myths of a nonpolitical army and a moderate people buried with it. It was not Allende who killed it, he believed in it, it was the Christian Democrats who dug the grave and the military who threw the dirt over the corpse. Yes, Mr. Sutil, I have spent many years in Chile, too, and it grieves me to think of the Chileans who have been killed, and the thousands who are going to suffer your brand of "liberation."

GENEVA, MARTIN HALE

level of American forces stationed in Europe." London's International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that by mid-1975, when the last conscript is released, there would be "doubts about her [America's] ability to maintain more than about 1.8 million men under arms; a prospect which demands qualitative excellence, something which the Soviet Union will, for its own reasons, clearly wish to match."

Yet 1,800,000 is nowhere near what Washington has so far counted on. The President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Force reckoned in 1970 on 2.5 million. The Brookings Institution thinks the present doctrine of "strategic sufficiency" could be maintained with 2.2 million volunteers.

**National Mood**  
However, that would require that one out of three qualified and available Americans volunteer for active service before the age of 23. The national mood doesn't seem to warrant that likelihood. Approximately 25 percent from each military academy class resign at the end of the obligated tour of duty. And British experience with a volunteer force during the 1960-70 decade showed a continual shortfall in recruits although the services were steadily reduced.

Although financial, housing and other inducements have been offered, it is being discovered that money won't buy recruits, at least in normal peacetime economic conditions. A new search is

therefore inspired to save budgetary expenses in weapons systems.

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## Some GOP Contenders For 1976

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Although there are some of us who hope for a triumphant vindication in the matter of Spiro Agnew, there is no denying that he is for the time being, out as a presidential contender. And that during that period others are quickly swept into the vacuum, so that speculation is now at an unreasonable high. Concerning the new lineup, a few observations.

1. Leading the list is Charles Percy. The headline, "Percy Tops Kennedy in Polls," caused a neighboring scholar to muse that Charles Percy is so widely unknown, the voters must have taken the Gallup poll to have been alluding to the writer, Lord Percy of Newcastle. But unfortunately the gentleman is dead—or, as Victor Borge puts it, I hope he is, because they buried him.

### Not Known

Granted Charles Percy is not widely known. But he is well-known symbolically—as the latest bloom of the medium-to-left spectrum of the Republican party. His opposition to Richard Nixon on this and that, particularly during 1970, removed him from the fall-out list, before Watergate is finally over, does seem to be a significant shift developing in Arab analysis of the United States.

Last summer, a member of the Egyptian cabinet, in a relaxed moment of musing, said: "Sometimes I almost think that we've got it all wrong—that it is not the Jewish vote in the United States that pushes America to support Israel so completely, or the West working off its guilt complex toward Jews or anything like that. It is oil, and having Israel here is a way to control the Arabs."

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مكذبات الال

A publication of the Bosch Group. Project: Electronic ignition for motor vehicles.

## A contactless transistorised ignition system. Or, 30,000 sparks per minute for years on end with no maintenance.



Driving today is an affair of increasingly severe extremes: stop-start-stop town work, followed by sustained high speeds for hours on the motorway, followed almost inevitably by a traffic jam. These erratic conditions, exacerbated by severe and abrupt weather fluctuations, especially in winter, demand powerful and reliable engine ignition systems.

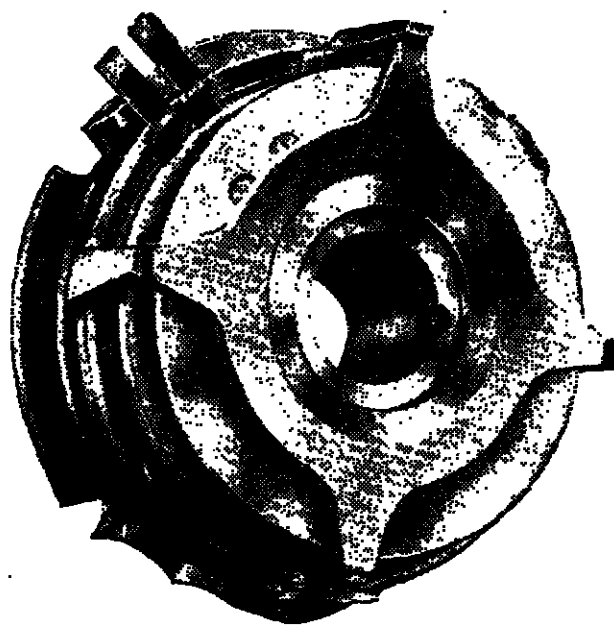
Bosch have met this need with a transistorised coil ignition system. Contactless, it supplies the spark plugs with a more uniform voltage over the entire speed range and eliminates the old mechanical contact-breaker. There are no rubbing surfaces; no maintenance is required; so it lasts considerably longer.

Previously, electronic ignition systems were used primarily on high performance engines; today's punitive traffic conditions demand improvements to the conventional system to produce a more powerful and flexible engine for the everyday family car.

Bosch have been developing transistors specifically for advanced ignition systems over many years of careful research.

A transistor can switch a much higher current than a mechanical contact-breaker; it never wears, it never needs readjusting.

In this Bosch system, a pulse transmitter generates control signals, synchronised precisely with the engine cycle. These signals are converted and amplified in an electronic circuit and then fed to the power transistor which, together with the ignition coil, generate the ignition voltage.



The rotor for a 4-cylinder engine has 4 arms; during one revolution the electronic ignition system produces four control pulses.

The pulse transmitter consists of a coil and a permanent magnet, forming a magnetic circuit - in which the magnetic flux is varied by a multi-arm rotor, synchronised with the engine cycle.

Electronic ignition systems are automatically fitted to Grand Prix and sports cars to achieve superior performance.

Bosch bring these benefits to ordinary cars too.

### Bosch Group research - results - realization

5000 Research and Development employees in Germany.  
271 million marks research budget in 1972. More than  
16,000 patents and patent applications.

# BOSCH Group



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| 138                              | 138 | 138  | 138   | 138 | 138  | 138 | 138  | 138   | 138 | 138                              | 138 | 138  | 138   | 138 | 138  | 138 | 138  | 138   | 138 | 138                              | 138 | 138  | 138   | 138 | 138  | 138 | 138  | 138   | 138 | 138                              | 138 | 138  | 138   | 138 | 138  | 138 | 138  |       |     |
| 139                              | 139 | 139  | 13    |     |      |     |      |       |     |                                  |     |      |       |     |      |     |      |       |     |                                  |     |      |       |     |      |     |      |       |     |                                  |     |      |       |     |      |     |      |       |     |

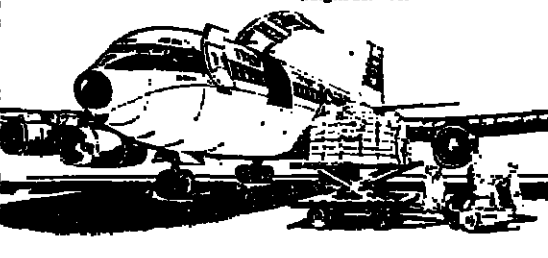
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## Trade Surplus In Germany Hits Record

Rises to 19.028 Billion  
In First Eight Months

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—West Germany had an August trade surplus of 3.215 billion deutsche marks, a record for any month, up from 2.922 billion DM in July and 1.945 billion DM in August 1972, the Federal Statistics Office announced today.

The sharp increase, which had been expected, has occurred despite two revaluations of the deutsche mark and its current upward float.

In the first eight months of 1973, the trade surplus soared to 19.028 billion DM from 11.405 billion marks a year earlier, a record for any eight-month period.

The previous monthly record surplus was registered in July, August exports totaled 14.02 billion DM, down from 14.515 billion DM in July but up sharply from 11.38 billion DM in August 1972.

Imports dropped to 10.801 billion DM in August from 11.583 billion DM in July but rose from 10.877 billion DM in August 1972. The Statistics Office did not comment on the August trade figures, but the Bundesbank said in its most recent economic survey that German industry is receiving strong pushes from the export market, compared with a decline in May and July export orders rose 40 percent compared with a year earlier.

The bank also noted that the upward revaluations of the mark, which increased the prices of West German products abroad, had not discouraged foreign customers.

Preliminary calculations by the Bundesbank placed the current account surplus for August at about 300 billion DM, compared with a deficit of 300 billion DM in July and a deficit of 700 billion DM in August 1972.

For the first eight months of the year, preliminary calculations showed a current account surplus of 2.5 billion DM, compared with a deficit of 1.9 billion DM a year earlier.

Since the beginning of the year, the mark has gained more than 25 percent in value over the dollar, which was worth 3.225 DM on Jan. 1 and now is hovering at the 2.41-DM level.

The dollar closed slightly lower at 2.413 DM today on the Frankfurt foreign currency market after the announcement of the record trade surplus. It had closed at 2.415 yesterday.

Dealers said they were surprised that the dollar held up so well after the trade figures were announced. They attributed the relatively good showing to efforts by central bankers to keep the market calm during the Nairobi International Monetary Fund consultations.

## Credit Increase In Germany Puts Money Supply Up

FRANKFURT, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—The growth of West Germany's money supply continued in some sectors in August because of a rise in domestic credit, the Bundesbank reported today. The narrowly-defined money supply (M-1), consisting mostly of money in circulation and slightly declined about 4.1 billion deutsche marks in August after a decline of 468 million DM in July. The Bundesbank said this was not a real indication for current developments because funds flowed into time deposits due to higher interest rates there. The bank said the broadly-defined money supply (M-2) which consists basically of M-1 plus time deposits of up to four years maturity, rose about 2.7 billion DM in August, down slightly from a rise of 2.77 billion DM in July, but up 17.1 percent.

The central bank said M-2 was up 16.4 percent in July from a year earlier, while in June it was up 18 percent. The key factor in the renewed expansion was domestic credit, which rose 4.5 billion DM in August, compared with a rise of 1.1 billion DM in July and a rise of 4.4 billion DM in the year earlier month.

## Shultz in Disagreement With Officials of IMF

By Hobart Rowen

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 25 (WP).—Sharp disagreements between U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz on the one hand, and IMF Managing Director Hendrick J. Witteveen and Jeremy Morse of the Committee of 30 deputies came to the surface here today at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

At a press briefing, Mr. Shultz said daily that Mr. Morse had not correctly interpreted the American position in his status summary on monetary reform issues, published yesterday. Mr. Morse had said that the United States had compromised its stand on the need for specific indicators to trigger changes in exchange rates.

That issue "is not fully resolved," Mr. Shultz said. "But if we work out other things, we can come back to it." And, to drive home the point that the United States has not made any firm agreements on specific issues, Mr. Shultz said: "We are not on any books."

In respect to Mr. Witteveen, Mr. Shultz rejected the managing director's suggestion yesterday that central banks intervene in the markets more extensively, so as to achieve "more stable and orderly" currency relationships.

"The system we now have in place is working pretty well," Mr. Shultz told reporters. "I believe the dollar is undervalued, but I

do not think the way to change that is to re-peg it at a new rate. That is a losing game, and I thought everybody would have learned that by now. So I don't think we will change our policy before next August."

The other point of difference between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Witteveen was on the cause of inflation. In his address yesterday, Mr. Witteveen said that international monetary developments had had "a clear influence" on the recent inflationary upsurge.

Without mentioning the managing director by name, Mr. Shultz in his speech said he was "familiar with analyses that trace world inflation to defects in the international monetary system."

"Whatever the technical merits of these analyses in particular circumstances," Mr. Shultz said, "I submit they place the responsibility for inflation and its correction in the wrong place. Let us not neglect the causes and cures that lie closer to our national actions and powers."

The Treasury Secretary argued that the two main factors in the inflationary build-up were strong expansionary forces all over the world and pressures in the key areas of agriculture and energy.

Surpluses Predicted

Meanwhile, Mr. Shultz predicted that the United States would have an actual surplus in 1974 in both its trade balance and in its basic balance-of-payments account. The latter tally excludes short-term capital movements.

This was the first time he has made such a prediction of a turnaround in the American deficit position, although Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns has made similar but less specific statements in congressional testimony.

Mr. Shultz credited the big shift in exchange rates in the past two years with being the main force in the bettered balance-of-payments outlook. In 1972, there had been a trade deficit of \$8.5 billion, and a deficit of \$8.3 billion in the basic balance of payments.

He concluded that the improved U.S. trade position (it will be in near balance for 1973) and a reflow of capital to the United States bode a new confidence in the dollar, and augurs well for eventual monetary reform.

## Talks Held On Libyan Oil

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—An attempt is being made to ease a tense standoff between Libya and the world's biggest oil companies.

The scope of the quietly resumed talks is not clear; nor is it known whether the government or the oil companies initiated the effort.

But a spokesman for the major oil companies with operations in Libya said that "some contacts" with the Libyan government "are being pursued with respect" to issues raised by a Sept. 1 decree.

That decree, issued by Libya following a 51 percent take-over of the properties of several independent oil companies, called for a similar nationalization of the world's oil giants, including the Royal Dutch/Shell group, Exxon Corp., Texaco Inc., Standard Oil Co. of California, and Mobil Oil Corp.

These major oil companies refused to accept the nationalization, calling it illegal, and pledged to fight it. In one case, Texaco and California Standard already have gone to court to sue a buyer of a cargo of Libyan crude, which they claim was illegally taken from them by Libya after the nationalization decree. More lawsuits are expected.

The spokesman for the companies said Libya "has compelled" the loading of three additional cargoes of crude oil from production on the disputed concessions. "Legal action is being taken by the companies concerned with regard to these illegal shipments," he said.

Abu Dhabi Seeks 51%  
ABU DHABI, Sept. 25 (Reuters).—The government of Abu Dhabi will seek renegotiation of a participation accord with oil companies to get a majority share in their operations earlier than previously planned, Petroleum and Industry Minister Mansur Al Otaibi said today.

Abu Dhabi had obtained a 25 percent share in the companies under the participation agreement signed last December.

"Now we are trying to receive the 51 percent share, which was to come in 1982, sooner than the date indicated," Mr. Al Otaibi said in a television interview.

Natwest in Dutch Bank  
LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—National Westminster Bank has announced that it is buying for an undisclosed sum a 25 percent equity interest in Van Lanschot's Beleggings - Compagnie BV, a holding company that operates Holland's seventh-largest bank.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Lockheed May Miss Loan Deadline

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. may not be able to repay all of its government-guaranteed loans by the Dec. 31, 1975, maturity date, U.S. Treasury general counsel John Schmitt says. Delays may be caused by a slowdown in airline passenger traffic, recently higher-than-anticipated costs for Lockheed's L-1011 TriStar jet aircraft and possible extensions sought by Lockheed customers for delivery of the jets. Lockheed has borrowed \$180 million of the \$250 million government-backed funds available to it. The firm initially expected to repay the loans sometime near the end of 1974, but it has changed that projection three times.

### Broker Commissions Raised in U.S.

Increases in brokerage commission rates went into effect on the nation's two biggest stock exchanges yesterday following formal approval by the exchanges' members. The new rate schedule increases brokerage charges on trades of between \$100 and \$5,000 by 10 percent, and on trades of between \$5,000 and \$300,000 by 15 percent. The New York Stock Exchange had sought the rises as a means of countering higher costs and financial difficulties at many brokerage firms. NYSE members approved by an 87-75 vote an

amendment to the exchange's constitution permitting the increases. At the American Stock Exchange, the vote on a similar amendment was 367 in favor, 43 against.

### U.S. Car Makers Set Record Output

U.S. auto makers plan to produce more cars next month than in any other month in history in an effort to make up for production lost this and last month mainly as a result of parts shortages. Schedules call for 693,000 cars, over 11 percent more than a year earlier. These are part of fourth-quarter plans that target 2.58 million cars, up 5.4 percent from a year earlier, and thus apparently expanding dealer inventories.

### Two Japan Firms Eye Siberia Plant

Marubeni Corp. and Sanjo-Kokusaku Pulp Co., both of Japan, plan to build a 30-billion-yen (about \$1.5 billion) paper manufacturing plant in Siberia, according to Japanese press reports. The plan calls for a factory able to produce 250,000 tons of paper a year. The factory will be completed during the Soviet Union's 10th five-year plan beginning in 1976. The Japanese firms would extend loans to enable the Soviet Union to purchase the plant from Japan. The loans would be repaid in products.

### Recurrent Labor Troubles Blamed

## U.K. Car Industry Losing Out to Foreigners

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ).—

The British auto industry, the country's biggest single exporter and long regarded as a barometer of the nation's economic welfare, is losing out to overseas challengers. One of three cars sold here is of foreign origin.

Recurrent labor troubles which have plagued the industry throughout the year are the main reason behind the growing inroads on domestic sales made by West German, French and Japanese producers.

Easing of credit restrictions in Britain two years ago unleashed a huge home market potential, which manufacturers greeted with delight but were never able to meet.

Devaluation of the pound and its subsequent downward floating made British cars even more attractive to foreign buyers. But labor troubles have largely eroded the benefits.

And, as British manufacturers vainly struggle to get into top gear, rival factories in Germany, such as Volkswagen, Audi and BMW, Renault, Citroën and Peugeot in France and Datsun, Toyota and Mazda from Japan have moved into the gap.

In exports last year, the British auto industry earned more than \$1.3 billion, or about 15 percent of the nation's total overseas trade.

A mammoth increase was expected in 1973, particularly with the downward movement of the pound, but industry leaders will now be happy if they can match 1972 levels.

The director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, John Beswick, commented: "Never have conditions

been so favorable for the sale of British cars both at home and abroad. It is therefore most disappointing that, through lost output, some 290,000 cars were lost in the first six months of 1973 compared with 225,000 in the whole of 1972."

"Many British and overseas buyers are faced with the choice of a long wait for the British car, or another model immediately. Clearly many will not wait," he added.

Lord Stokes, BLMC's outspoken chairman, recently urged restrictions on foreign car imports "until we can get our house in order."

He complained that Britain had become "a sitting duck" for enterprising foreign manufacturers who were dumping their surplus products in the country of car-hungry purchasers.

Socialist legislator Maurice Edelman yesterday demanded an emergency meeting to discuss the industry's troubles. He said the government, unions and management ought to get together "to get the sand out of the engine."

He called for a streamlining of the 22 unions currently represented in the industry, long-term labor contracts such as in the United States and a 10-year program of investment and development to "beat off the foreign challenge. Because we have a car industry, doesn't mean we will always have one," he added.

## One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Sept. 25, 1973.

|                     | Today Prev. | Ch.    |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|
| Ster. (\$ per £)    | 2.4223      | 2.4223 |
| Belg. fr. (fr. 100) | 36.26       | 36.26  |
| Deutsche mark       | 2.4156      | 2.4156 |
| Dane. krone         | 4.185       | 4.185  |
| Ecua.               | 26.35       | 26.35  |
| Fr. fr. (fr. 100)   | 4.2880      | 4.2880 |
| Gr. dr.             | 13.709      | 13.709 |
| Guider.             | 5.208       | 5.208  |
| Indon. rup.         | 4.20        | 4.20   |
| Irish (Irish)       | 52.0        | 52.0   |
| Libra (A)           | 540.15      | 540.15 |
| Libra (B)           | 540.15      | 540.15 |
| Scand.              | 56.74       | 56.74  |
| Schilling           | 17.80       | 17.80  |
| Sr. kron.           | 4.155       | 4.155  |
| Swiss franc         | 2.0072      | 2.0072 |
| Yen                 | 235.21      | 235.21 |

Percentage change against the dollar from central bank rate by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: From B: Commercial.

## Decline in U.S. Interest Rates Seen as Bill Yields Decrease

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (Reuters).

A sharp fall in Treasury bill rates at yesterday's weekly auction reinforces the growing belief that interest rates may have now peaked-out, money market analysts said today.

The average yield on the three-month bill fell to 7.331 percent bid yesterday from 7.786 percent last week and the yield on six-month paper fell to 7.651 percent bid from 8.332 percent last week, thus posting two of the sharpest drops on record.

Analysts noted that 90-day certificates of deposit are now being written for between 10.3 and 10.4 percent, compared with almost 11 percent at this time last week.

Commercial paper and bankers acceptance rates have also been

tumbling to stand currently about 1/3 of a percentage point below last week's levels.

Associated with the decline in interest rates is the strong feeling of some analysts who believe that the Federal Reserve System has eased its monetary policy slightly.

Last Thursday, the Fed bought \$150 million worth of bills. This was taken by some as a signal that official pressure was being eased.

However, this view is not shared by all analysts. It is argued that the Fed needed some bills for portfolio purposes while some proceeds of currency support operations last week were also moving into bills.

Meanwhile, Walter E. Headley, executive vice-president of Bank of America, said short-term interest rates now appear to be topping out. He said, however, that short-term rates are expected to fall far less than they did in 1971.

### Enroco Is Worth...

Sept. 24, 1973

The Enroco currency cocktail of the nine ERM monies, is made up of 25.9 percent deutsche marks, 23.9 percent French francs, 24.5 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 1.1 percent guilders, 0.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Enroco was today worth:

|           |          |            |         |
|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| DM        | 3.1133   | Belgian F. | 46.5282 |
| French F. | 5.0115   | Krona      | 7.3385  |
| £         | 0.5253   | Irish      | 1.3385  |
| Lire      | 766.2355 | Lux. F.    | 46.5282 |
| Outider   | 1.3993   | U.S.\$     | 1.3993  |

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## Stocks End on Upbeat After Mid-Day Selloff

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (NYT).—The stock market, displaying remarkable resilience, weathered a mid-session wave of profit-taking today to post its fifth straight advance accompanied by huge trading volume.

"This market is slowing down a bit," a Manhattan broker remarked at noon when the Dow Jones Industrial was down 2 1/2 points. But the blue-chip Dow snatched back to finish at 940.55 with a gain of 3.84.

This means that the Dow has boomed nearly 50 points in the last five sessions. Furthermore, the industrial average is now poised at the critical 940 level, where previous rallies were turned back in late May, mid-June and late July.

If the market keeps its forward momentum intact and moves through this resistance area, some observers believe, it could encourage further buying.

Recent buying interest for investors generally has centered on the oils, chemicals, steels and automotive stocks—cyclical groups that for a long time had been upstaged by high-multiple glamour issues.

Volume rose to 21.53 million shares from yesterday's 19.49 million shares. Higher commission rates took effect today, thereby making the surge in turnover even more profitable for brokerage houses.

In the final three sessions of last week, volume averaged nearly 25 million shares daily. The basic reason for the strong market performance of the last week has been a belief spreading within the investment community that short-term interest rates may be peaking. A bond-market rally has accompanied the upturn in stock prices.

IBM, another outstanding performer, spurred 8 to 259 1/3, reversing a recent weak trend. Bethlehem Steel, a standout in its group, rose a point to 32 3/4.

Among nondurable manufacturers, petroleum companies are expected to invest 34.7 percent more than they did this year. Paper makers project an increase of 30.1 percent.

In nonmanufacturing areas, the largest increase is 30.8 percent forecast for airlines. Some economists here, apprised of the survey's results, called it a "ballpark figure," but somewhat higher than they themselves expect. Last year, the Rinfret firm forecast an increase of 9 percent in capital spending for 1973. The actual result is expected to be around 14 percent.

It said yesterday it expects second-half and full fiscal 1973 earnings to be up about 60 percent from the comparable year ago periods.

Carpenter Technology gained 2 to 27, but Mountain Fuel Supply fell 1 7/8 to 94 3/4. The latter received mixed reviews from analysts in a published report.

Upjohn surrendered 1 1/3 to 87 1/2, Eli Lilly 1 1/4 to 78 3/4, Deere one to 53 1/2, and Safeway Stores 2 7/8 to 33 3/4.

Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1.04 to 104.85, while advances outscored declines, 458 to 406. Turnover was 3.73 million shares.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.91 to 104.57.

## Capital Spending In U.S. Expected To Increase 14%

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (WP).—Capital spending by U.S. business will jump more than 14 percent next year, according to a confidential survey by a leading economic consulting firm here.

The increase, if it is borne out, will match this year's advance in business spending for plant and equipment and could provide a cushion against the economic slowdown predicted by many economists.

According to the survey, conducted by Rinfret-Boston Associates, much of the increase will be in the manufacturing area, especially among companies producing durable goods. The biggest single jump is expected to be among auto and auto parts manufacturers, whose responses so far have projected a boost of 39.9 percent.

Among nondurable manufacturers, petroleum companies are expected to invest 34.7 percent more than they did this year. Paper makers project an increase of 30.1 percent.

In nonmanufacturing areas, the largest increase is 30.8 percent forecast for airlines. Some economists here, apprised of the survey's results, called it a "ballpark figure," but somewhat higher than they themselves expect. Last year, the Rinfret firm forecast an increase of 9 percent in capital spending for 1973. The actual result is expected to be around 14 percent.

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PEPPERMINT PATTY IS GOING TO STAY HERE!!

SHE CAN'T STAY IN YOUR ROOM, AND SHE SURE ISN'T STAYING IN MY ROOM!!!

I KNOW ALL THAT... I HAVE SOMETHING ELSE FIGURED OUT...

OH, NO!!

**Panel 1:** A scoutmaster in a military-style uniform is looking out a window. Two young scouts in scout uniforms are standing in front of him. One scout is holding a baseball bat. The scoutmaster is saying, "I SAID NO BALL PLAYING NEAR ANY WINDOW!" The scout is replying, "WHERE CAN WE PLAY, SARGE?"

**Panel 2:** The scoutmaster is shouting, "ANYWHERE BUT HERE!!" The scout is holding the bat over his shoulder.

**Panel 3:** The scoutmaster is being hit in the head with the baseball bat. The scout is saying, "WHO TOLD YOU THAT YOU COULD PLAY HERE!!?" The scoutmaster is saying, "SST SNORKEL" (a pun on "storkel" or "stork").

**Text in panels:**

- Panel 1: "I SAID NO BALL PLAYING NEAR ANY WINDOW!"
- Panel 1: "WHERE CAN WE PLAY, SARGE?"
- Panel 2: "ANYWHERE BUT HERE!!"
- Panel 3: "WHO TOLD YOU THAT YOU COULD PLAY HERE!!?"
- Panel 3: "SST SNORKEL"

**Handwritten text:**

- Panel 1: "4-26"
- Panel 2: "HOOB WAHREE"

**LOVE'S TREE**

**I LOVE MARCIA  
MORE, INDEED, THAN  
LIFE ITSELF.**

- LOVINGLY HAND-CARVED, WITH  
PROFOUND AFFECTION, AND A FULL  
HEART (A PROJECT WHICH TOOK TWO  
FULL YEARS), AND DEDICATED TO MY  
SWEETHEART, BY IRA BROM.

**\* UNDER  
DURESS**

A RANCH CAN BE A BIG PLACE. EASY FOR RUSTLERS TO SNEAK IN AT NIGHT AND BORCH A STEER OR TWO.

LOOK, HENRY! BOZARD!

SHOO!

STEER AND A COW, SHOT THRU THE HEAD. CATTLE THIEVES HAVE TAKEN ONLY THE HINDQUARTERS, LEAVING THE REST TO ROT.

DADDY! THEY'VE EVEN LEFT THE COWS CALF TO STARVE!

W. W. WOOD

DOES GORDY'S SISTER LIVE HERE?

YES/JOAN WAS STAYING WITH HER!

THE SISTER APPARENTLY WORKS NIGHTS!

WAS JOAN ALONE WHEN YOU WERE HERE TO SEE HER?

YES/ IT LOOKS LIKE GORDY PICKED HER UP AFTER HE LEFT YOU/ LET'S TRY HIS APARTMENT!

BRICE/ I THINK WE'D BETTER CALL THE POLICE!

BOLDLY DRAWN

**DOGS**

NOW, HERE'S A PHILOSOPHICAL TYPE STORY WHAT YOU MIGHT GET A BIG CHARGE OUT OF... THIS MAN AN' HIS WIFE IS ALWAYS FIGHTIN'!!!

AN' A FRIEND SAYS, "YOU ACTUAL LOVES EACH OTHER..."

"YOU SHOULDN'T NEVER LET EITHER ONE OF YOU FIGHT BETWEEN YOURSELVES."

GULP... THOUGHT YOU'D ENJOY THAT ONE... S'PHONK!

BEFORE I COULD STOP HER SHE ATE THE TEN-DOLLAR BILL YOU HAD HIDDEN IN THEM

WHY CAN'T YOU JUST EAT BONES, LIKE OTHER DOGS?

GAC  
JUNE 9-16

**-By Alan Truscott**

Mr. Salisbury is associate editor of *The New York Times*.

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